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Chile

The Chile Mission

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church

METHODIST MISSION
NEW YORK CITY

1878=1893

SANTIAGO
CHILE. . .
1894. . . . .

METHODIST MISSION

NOTICE

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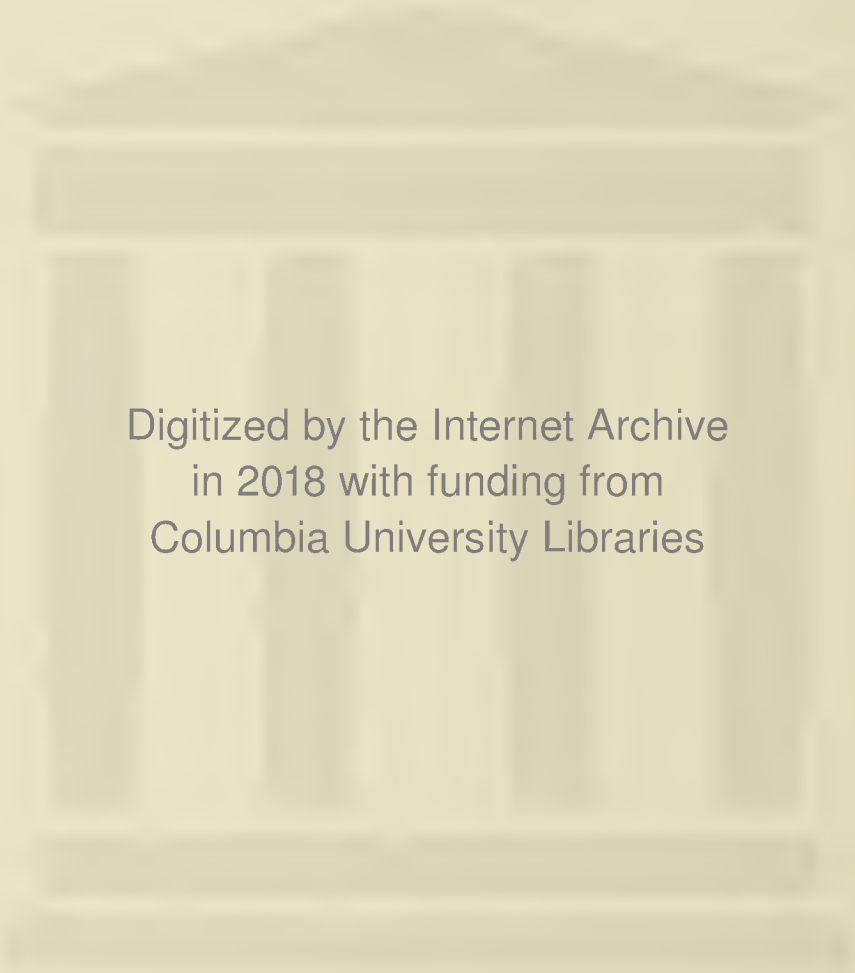

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THE

CHILE MISSION

OF THE

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

1878 · 1893

SANTIAGO, CHILE
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PREFACE

THE mission work in Chile which had been under the management of the Transit and Building Fund Society of Bishop Taylor's Self-supporting Missions, passed under the control of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the first of November, 1893. This change has brought it into entirely new relations, and placed its administration in the hands of those who have not had great acquaintance with its progress. The General Missionary Society of the Church has now become responsible for its care and direction. The purpose had in view in preparing this brief sketch of the mission work in Chile under the methods of self-support, has been to make possible, on the part of those who have recently been brought into administrative relations with its management, a more satisfactory study of the results thus far accomplished than would otherwise be possible.

The limits of this pamphlet forbid any attempt to even mention the many interesting incidents of the

work and remarkable conversions which have occurred, or to detail the religious work of the schools. Only the most important facts which are necessary in order to follow the history of the work have been recorded. Marvelous changes have taken place in the attitude of the people toward Protestantism during the decade and a half since the Mission was founded.

The old conservatism of the colonial centuries held sway over the people long after national independence had been secured. God sent Methodism into this field at a time most important in the transition which the nation is making, from the old life to the freedom and achievement, thought and energy of modern progress. Some of the most difficult problems of the age are here seeking solution, and must be fought out on this soil first of all, for the whole continent of South America.

I. H. L.

Santiago, October 2, 1894.

MISSIONARIES IN THE FIELD DECEMBER 31, 1893

Rev. I. H. LaFetra	Santiago	1873
Mrs. Adelaide W. LaFetra	Santiago	1880
Miss Rosina A. Kinsman	Santiago	1880
Prof. T. W. LaFetra	Santiago	1883
Rev. Harry Compton	Serena	1883
Mrs. Rebecca M. Compton	Serena	1883
Miss Emma A. Grant	Concepción	1885
Miss Emma S. Bard	Talca	1886
Miss Emilie J. Day	Santiago	1887
Rev. James Benge	Iquique	1888
Mrs. Alice Benge	Iquique	1888
Mrs. Sarah P. Webster	Concepción	1888
Rev. G. F. Arms	Concepción	1888
Mrs. Ida A. T. Arms	Concepción	1888
Miss Eva L. Shultz	Iquique	1888
Miss Mary Stout	Serena	1889
Dr. W. C. Hoover	Iquique	1889
Mrs. May H. Hoover	Iquique	1889
Rev. R. D. Powell	Santiago	1889
Mrs. Emily Powell	Santiago	1889
Prof. E. P. Currier	Concepción	1890
Rev. Charles Beutelspacher	Antofagasta	1890
Rev. W. F. Albright	Coquimbo	1890
Mrs. Zephine Albright	Coquimbo	1890
Prof. C. S. Winans	Iquique	1890
Mrs. Emma K. Winans	Iquique	1890
Miss Estella Rugg	Santiago	1890
Miss Rose Rugg	Santiago	1892
Miss Jennie S. Farwell	Santiago	1892
Miss Lulu M. Hutchins	Santiago	1892
Miss Marion A. Milks	Concepción	1892
Rev. B. O. Campbell	Concepción	1893
Mrs. Esther L. Campbell	Concepción	1893
Miss Alice H. Fisher	Concepción	1893
Miss Emmah H. Sweetzer	Iquique	1893
Rev. George R. Benedict	Iquique	1893
Mrs. Alice Q. Benedict	Iquique	1893
Miss Ruth VanDeren	Santiago	1893
Rev. P. B. Cuppett	Santiago	1893
Mrs. Anna B. Cuppett	Santiago	1893

STATISTICS OF CHURCH MEMBERSHIP—Dec. 31, 1893

	Probationers received in 1893	Admitted to full membership	On the roll, Dec. 31, 1893	Members on the roll, Dec. 31, 1893	Deaths during the year	Local Preachers	Exhorters	Adherents	Baptism, Adults	Baptism, Children	No. of Preaching services, weekly
IQUIQUE, English	8	1	8	13	1	—	—	60	1	5	2
" Spanish	134	17	132	41	—	2	1	100	34	15	2
ANTOFAGASTA, Spanish	50	17	30	17	—	—	—	90	—	3	1
COQUIMBO, English	—	—	—	14	—	2	—	125	—	7	2
SERENA, Spanish	58	19	62	42	—	—	2	125	10	13	2
SANTIAGO, English	—	—	—	12	—	1	—	—	2	3	—
CONCEPCIÓN, English	7	—	8	12	—	1	—	95	—	—	1
" Spanish	22	7	15	7	1	1	1	25	10	—	2
ANGOL, Spanish	65	—	65	—	2	—	—	100	7	8	—
TOTAL	344	61	330	157	5	7	4	720	64	44	12

THE CHILE MISSION

—OF—

The Methodist Episcopal Church

I

THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF-SUPPORT

There exists much difference of opinion as to what ought to be understood by self-supporting missions. A wholly erroneous conception of Bishop Taylor's ideas of such work has pervaded the church and led to much criticism and opposition. There has been practically no difference of opinion between the Committee of The Transit and Building Fund Society and the missionaries in the field as to the methods of support, but the Mission has never been fairly tried on these principles for lack of means. What it has accomplished has been at larger expenditure of men and less of money than the plans contemplate.

The only authoritative exposition of the fundamental principles on which the Chile Mission has been conducted, is found in the charter of The Transit and

Building Fund Society. The following statement is taken from the Articles of Incorporation of this society:

"The particular business and objects of said society are to provide the ways and means, and to manage, appropriate, and apply the same as follows, namely:

"1. To provide a suitable outfit for missionary preachers and teachers.

"2. To pay their passage to foreign countries.

"3. To pay the traveling expenses of pioneer evangelists in those countries.

"4. To build or purchase dwelling-houses, school-houses, and houses of worship for the use of the missionaries.

"5 Also to translate the sacred Scriptures and suitable religious and literary publications into foreign languages, and to print and publish the same.

"6. The funds of this society shall not be used to pay salaries of agents at home, nor of preachers or teachers in foreign countries."

By this charter it is seen that the only restriction as to the expenditure of money for the work of the Mission, is that no contributions at home shall be used to pay salaries either at home or in the foreign field.

1. Under the first provision, funds of the society have been used to aid in furnishing some of the parsonages and in the purchase of furniture and apparatus for the schools.

2. Under the second provision the passage of missionaries going to the field has been paid, and during the last few years provision was also made for refunding the expense of home passage to missionaries visiting the United States after five years of work, if they engaged to return again to the field.

3. Under the third provision the society has paid the traveling expenses of the superintendent, and could have provided for the traveling expenses of preachers who are engaged in pioneer work, had the

funds been sufficient; and could also have paid the traveling expenses of teachers and preachers when changed from one station to another.

4. Under the fourth provision valuable school and church properties have been secured the estimated present value of which is $200,000, although so large an amount has not been expended for them.

5. Under the fifth provision about $3,000 were expended for printing presses and type for the Publishing Department. As the Bible is published in many editions in Spanish by the American Bible Society and the British and Foreign Bible Society, there is no need of printing the Scriptures here. But there is the most pressing need for the publication of tracts in large quantities, and also religious and school books. The text books available for our educational work are far from satisfactory. The religious literature of the Spanish language is nearly all Catholic, and the general literature is very largely pervaded with the teachings of French infidelity. There is not a juvenile paper known in South America.

Probably no figures have ever been tabulated to show what proportion of the appropriations made to foreign missions is used for the payment of salaries of the missionaries, but it is surely safe to estimate that about one-fifth is used for property and incidental expenses and the remainder for salaries. It is the purpose of the self-supporting mission work to provide for the salaries of the missionaries from the "indigenous resources" of the field, and to expend the entire appropriations for other purposes, about one-fifth to be used for transit and other incidental expenses, and the remainder invested in property for

the schools and churches. If such a plan can be made successful, it must be evident to all who care to consider the subject, that a vastly greater amount of work can be carried on with a half million of dollars under the plan of self-support than by any other method. The practical working of this plan would give the following results:—

Twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated annually for ten years would yield $20,000 a year for property, and at the end of the period the mission would possess buildings and land worth $200,000. The remaining $50,000 would have been expended in traveling, repairs, insurance, and other incidental expenses. It is shown by the history of the mission that $5,000 expended in property will make possible the starting of a school or church work that will support one missionary. Each year four new missionaries would be placed in the field and at the end of the period forty such workers would be employed. Each succeeding ten years would add forty more teachers and preachers. Had this amount been expended for salaries, it would have supported twenty missionaries all the time, with small investment in property. The results of the first ten years would perhaps show little gain for the self-supporting method, but the succeeding ones would make the contrast very manifest.

It is needful, however, in forming a just estimate of such plan, to inquire whether the time and energy expended by missionaries in securing self-support will be so great as to make it practically impossible to do much evangelistic work.

To what extent this experiment has been successful in Chile will be shown in the following chapters.

II

FOUNDING OF THE CHILE MISSION

After a remarkable evangelistic work of seven months among the Kafirs of South Africa, Rev. Wm. Taylor went to South India. He arrived at Bombay on the 10th of November, 1871, and immediately began evangelistic work among the thousands of English-speaking residents of that metropolis. This work was entirely independent of any regularly organized church or missionary agencies. God abundantly blessed these efforts and the work extended to other cities and towns. The converts were so many and the laborers so few, that in June, 1875, Mr. Taylor returned to England and the United States to secure and send out preachers to take charge of the young churches which had been organized, and to carry forward the great work.

So rapid was the development of the mission that the General Conference which met in Baltimore in May, 1876, granted a charter for the organization of the "Bombay and Bengal Mission" into an Annual Conference, to be called The South India Conference.

Mr. Taylor continued to labor in the United States until the latter part of 1877. He traveled extensively, preaching, selling his books, and selecting

preachers for the India work. His attention had been called to South America, and on the 16th of October of that year, he set sail from New York for the west coast, by way of Panamá, landing at Callao, Perú, on the 3rd of November. So far as he had any definite plans, his purpose in visiting these Spanish-American nations was, to ascertain the condition of the people, the need of religious teachers, the number of English-speaking residents, and the possibilities of organizing work on the principle of the South India Mission. It was not his purpose to engage in evangelistic labors as he had done in Bombay, but rather to secure the coöperation of the English and American residents in such work, to be developed by preachers whom he should send out.

It was very soon manifest that the coöperation of these foreign residents could, in most cases, be more readily secured in founding schools, or school and church work combined, than churches alone. He visited the principal cities of Perú and Chile, and the ports of Bolivia, and sailed from Callao for New York on the 13th of April, 1878, arriving after an absence of six and a half months.

The immediate results of this campaign were these:

At Coquimbo, Chile, he formed a committee of the principal English residents, who engaged to make ready a place for worship, and to raise funds for the support of a pastor.

At Valparaíso, Chile, he formed a similar committee among the merchants, who agreed to raise funds among shippers and captains, for the support of a chaplain to the seamen in the bay.

At Mollendo and Iquique, Perú, at Antofagasta,

in Bolivia, and at Copiapó, in Chile, he formed committees to make preparations for school and church work combined.

At Tacna, Perú, and Concepción, Chile, he made like arrangements for schools.

These various committees undertook to raise funds to aid in starting the work, both in the way of part payment of transit expenses of the teachers and preachers and for fitting up buildings for schools and chapels; and at all of these places they kept their promises.

On his return to the United States, Mr. Taylor made known throughout the church the results of his trip, and sought to awaken the interest of young men and young women in this needy and greatly neglected field. The response to his call for missionaries was prompt, and on the 1st of July, 1878, the first party of nine preachers and teachers, consisting of Rev. A. P. Stowell and wife, Rev. J. W. Collyer, Rev. J. W. Higgins, Rev. I. H. LaFetra, Rev. W. A. Wright, Miss Lelia H. Waterhouse, Miss Sarah E. Longley, and Miss Cora E. Benson, sailed from New York for Panamá and the west coast.

The honor of starting the first regular Spanish preaching services in Chile belongs to the *American and Foreign Christian Union*, (formerly *The Foreign Evangelical Society*). For nearly thirty years aid had been extended by this society to preachers laboring among the English and American residents and seamen. Rev. Mr. Gilbert, chaplain at Santiago, in connection with his English work taught for some years a Bible class composed of Chileans, and in 1866 he began regular preaching in the Spanish language.

Two years later, work was begun at Valparaíso by Rev. A. M. Merwin, and at Talca by Rev. S. Sayre, two American missionaries who had been studying with Mr. Gilbert at Santiago, and in 1870 at Copiapó by Rev. S. J. Christen. In 1873 the work passed under the care of the American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and has been supported by that Board ever since. Later, work was begun at San Felipe, and Copaipó was abandoned.

When Mr. Taylor arrived on the coast the following missionaries of the Presbyterian church were in the field: Rev. A. M. Merwin and wife, Valparaíso; Rev. S. J. Christen and wife, Santiago; Rev. S. W. Curtis and wife, Talca; and Rev. Robert MacLean and wife, San Felipe. At only one of those places—Valparaíso—did Mr. Taylor try to start work, and that was among seamen, for whom nothing was being done. It was not his purpose to interfere with work already begun, but rather to try to reach those who were wholly neglected.

TACNA, PERÚ (now Chile) LATITUDE 18° 36′

Tacna is an important town, lying forty miles in the interior from Arica, its port, with which it is connected by rail. It is beautifully situated in the fertile valley of the Tacna river. Extensive sugar plantations lie farther in the interior in Perú and Bolivia. At that time Tacna was a point of large commercial importance on account of the sugar interests and the extensive caravan trade it had with Bolivia. In the war of Perú and Bolivia with Chile,—1879–1884,—the entire province, with the whole of the sea-coast

of Bolivia, fell into the hands of Chile, and a new map of that region was made necessary.

Rev. A. P. Stowell and wife and Miss Benson, who had been appointed to this place, arrived on July 24th, and soon had a promising and well-paying school in successful operation.*

IQUIQUE, PERÚ, (now Chile) LATITUDE 20° 12′ 15″

Iquique is a coast city, and is the center of large commercial interests, and of the rich nitrate industry. At that time the nitrate† business was but beginning, and the place was small and unattractive. Rev. J. W. Collyer, who had been appointed to this place, arrived July 25, 1878, and was not long in getting to work. After a few weeks of labor he wrote: "This is the place of places in all Perú; the richest, the wickedest, and the most inviting to the missionary. I would not exchange it for any I know of. The work is opening grandly. I hold services on shipboard every Sunday morning, and have a good congregation. My work on shore is progressing as finely. The promise of the future is so great for a good, thorough work, that I am calling upon all to praise the Lord together with me and exalt his name."

---

*The *Record* of Valparaíso. Sept. 7, 1878. published the following information concerning Mr Stowell and party: "In advices received from them they speak very highly of the reception they met with from the people. They are much pleased with the city, the friends they have formed, and the prospects of the field. The work is opening for them far beyond what they anticipated."

† The analysis of the *caliche*, or nitrate deposits of this region gives the following results:

Sodium Nitrate	65. per cent.
Sodium Chloride (common salt) .	29. " "
Sodium Sulphate	3. " "
Sodium Iodide	0.6 " "

COQUIMBO, CHILE, LATITUDE 29°, 57′

Coquimbo, the port of Serena, is located 198 miles north of Valparaíso, and nearly all its business interests are in the hands of the English residents. It has a fine harbor, and is the wintering station for the Pacific squadron of the British navy. It is connected with the interior northward and southward by two lines of railway.

Rev. J. W. Higgins, who had been appointed to this place, arrived July 29, 1878, and received a most hearty welcome. A room had already been secured and fitted up at an expense of about $500 gold. The *Chilian Times* of Valparaíso closed its report of the opening exercises with these encouraging words: "Altogether the church at Coquimbo promises to be a permanently useful institution, the unsectarian character of which, and the manifest activity and zeal of its pastor, will doubtless make it a blessing, not only to Coquimbo, but also to various other places in the province, to which it is intended that the pastor shall pay periodical visits, so as to render the sphere of his usefulness as wide as possible. The successful results of Rev. William Taylor's visit may well induce many other places on the coast to try what they can do in the same way." The congregation has continued to give a fair support to the pastor ever since.

VALPARAÍSO, CHILE, LATITUDE 33°, 1′, 53″

Valparaíso is the most important port on the west coast of South America and has about 120,000 inhabitants. It is the chief distributing point for the coast and interior trade and is connected with San-

tiago and the south by rail. The large wholesale importing houses are mostly English and German. The English residents number over three thousand and the Americans some three hundred.

As early as 1844 a request had been forwarded to New York that a minister might be sent to this port to gather a congregation of English and American residents and sea-faring men. The *Foreign Evangelical Society* took up this request, and on Dec. 25, 1845, Rev. David Trumbull arrived in Valparaíso to begin the work. The congregation thus gathered has continued to grow in importance and influence. In 1855 it built the first Protestant church edifice in Chile and became wholly self-supporting. In 1869 it moved into its present beautiful and commodious church, situated on one of the principal thoroughfares. Its organization is undenominational. Dr. Trumbull continued to be the pastor for over forty-three years, until his death, in 1889.

English Episcopal church services had been held in private houses and at the consulate with more or less regularity from an early date, and in 1858 the present substantial and modest edifice was erected.

The harbor of Valparaíso is so deep and so exposed to the open sea and winter *northers* that only one pier has been built at which vessels can discharge their cargo. They nearly all anchor in the bay, and the sailors only come on shore by special leave.

It was chiefly to provide for religious services among these seamen who have no opportunity of attending services at the churches on shore, that Mr. Taylor arranged to send a chaplain to Valparaíso. Rev. I. H. LaFetra arrived at this port July 30, 1878,

and began work among the fleet. The ships' captains heartily coöperated with him in the work, and services were held regularly on board some vessel in the bay every Sunday morning, and much visiting on board and in the sailors' boarding houses and hospital on shore, was done during the week. The support was ample.

CONCEPCIÓN, CHILE, LATITUDE 36°, 49′, 37″

This beautiful city, 356 miles south of Santiago and nine miles from its port, Talcahuano, is the chief commercial center of the south of Chile, and must continue to increase in importance as the rich frontier agricultural regions in that zone are brought under cultivation.

Rev. W. A. Wright, Miss Lelia H. Waterhouse and Miss Sarah E. Longley, after spending some days at Valparaíso, arrived at Concepción August 9, 1878, but on account of delay in the arrival of school furniture sent from New York, they did not begin school work until September 2d. The patronage was large, and the work has grown vastly in importance.

ANTOFAGASTA, BOLIVIA, (NOW CHILE) LATITUDE 23°, 40′

A month after the sailing of the first company of missionaries, a second party of four left New York.

Rev. A. T. Jeffrey and wife were appointed to Antofagasta for church and school work. They arrived August 30th, and began school on the 23d of September. This town was at that time the chief port of Bolivia and the center of important nitrate and mining interests. Since then a railroad has been built into the rich silver mining regions of Huanchaca

and Huantajaya, in Bolivia, and a reducing establishment, the largest on the coast, has been erected. The school paid well from the beginning.

COPIAPÓ, CHILE, LATITUDE 27°, 22′, 30″

Rev. L. C. Smith and wife were appointed to Copiapó, and arrived at that place on September 1st. This charming little city is situated some forty miles from Caldera, its port, and is connected by rail, the first railway ever built in South America. It was constructed by William Wheelwright of Newburyport, Mass., in 1851. It is the business center of what was at that time a very rich silver and copper mining region. Services were begun at once and a school opened soon after.

MOLLENDO, PERÚ

By the steamer which left New York on the 30th of October, other new missionaries set sail for Panamá, and two, Rev. Magnus Smith and wife, were appointed to school and preaching work at Mollendo, Perú. Mollendo is the coast terminus of the railroad which passes Arequipa, the most important city in southern Perú, and reaches Puno, on Lake Titicaca, where steamer is taken to reach the interior of Bolivia. By the same steamer Rev. Charles Birdsall and wife arrived at Aspinwall (Colon).

Such was the beginning of this mission on the west coast of South America, and everywhere the opening of the various stations fully justified all the expectations which had been awakened. The preachers and teachers received hearty welcome and sympathetic coöperation on the part of the English and

American residents and encouraging words from Dr. Trumbull, pastor of the Union Church of Valparaíso. There was not a station that did not give every reasonable promise of early if not immediate self-support.

The five months that remained of the year after the arrival of the first missionaries at their stations had brought much encouragement to the laborers, and the outlook was promising. But the year closed with a heavy shadow over us cast by the dark wings of the death angel. Mrs. Lucius C. Smith, engaged with her husband at Copiapó, after a short illness of typhus fever, sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, on Saturday, Dec. 28th. Heaven came nearer to us in this far-off land when we knew its pearly gates had opened to receive the redeemed soul of one of our little band.

III

DISCOURAGEMENTS OF WAR

CONFLICT BETWEEN CHILE, PERÚ AND BOLIVIA

The year 1879 opened with bright promises for the development of the Mission. The Lord had signally blessed the work and we had every reason to believe the Master would enable us to do yet better things for this field. Early in January reinforcements reached the coast. Miss Edith R. Collyer joined her brother at Iquique, and Rev. Charles H. Hoffman and wife and Rev. Oscar B. Krauser reached Valparaíso on the 6th of that month. They were under appointment to work among the numerous German colonists in the far south. They proceeded at once to Puerto Montt and from there journeyed overland to Puerto Varas and Osorno on lake Llanquihue. They were soon at work in their new field.

The country was prosperous. Rich silver and copper mines were giving employment to thousands of laborers and yielding large profits. The bank issue of paper money was slightly depreciated but gold and silver were still the legal tender. But the war clouds gathered thick and dark over the coast from Túmbez to the Magellan Straits.

The events which led to this disastrous war can be briefly stated. On the 10th of August 1866, a treaty of limits had been ratified between the governments of Chile and Bolivia fixing the 24t hdegree of south latitude as the boundary line between the two countries. The treaty further specified that "Notwithstanding the territorial division herein stipulated, the republic of Chile and the republic of Bolivia will divide equally the revenues which may be derived from the export of guano already discovered at Mejillones and wherever else it may be discovered between the 23rd and the 25th degrees of latitude, as also the export duties recovered on whatever minerals may be discovered in the same country." *

The treaty further provided that the method of disposing of the guano and the amount of export duties to be charged on other mineral products should be determined by common agreement between the two nations.†

It was in this same year, 1866, that the nitrate deposits were discovered by Chilean explorers and this event probably led to the forming of the treaty. On the 5th of September the first concession for exporting nitrate and borax was granted by the Bolivian Government. On that day a charter was granted to a company of Chilean capitalists called "La Sociedad Esplotadora del Desierto de Atacama" with the exclusive right to extract nitrate for a term of fifteen years.

Nitrate of soda had also been discovered in the

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* See Art. II of the Treaty of 1866.

† See Art. V of the treaty of 1866.

Peruvian territory lying a little farther to the north, and the high officials of that country, who had enriched themselves from the guano exports, thought to make the nitrate industry a government monopoly, as the guano industry of the Chinche and Lobos Islands had been. To attain this end they were constantly intriguing with the Bolivian Government. February 6th, 1873, a secret treaty,* offensive and defensive, was formed between the two countries and on the 27th of November of the same year, the President of that country promulgated a law levying a tax of ten cents a quintal on nitrate exports. This was in violation of treaty stipulations with Chile. The Chilean Government remonstrated and the diplomatic correspondence resulted in a new treaty which was ratified on the 6th of August, 1874. It was stipulated in this treaty that the export duties on minerals from the zone between the 23rd and 25th degrees of latitude should not be increased during a term of 25 years and that the persons, industries and capital of Chilean subjects should not be subject to any other tax whatever during this period.†

During the year 1878 the Municipality of Antofagasta levied a municipal tax of three cents per quintal on the export of nitrate, and on the 17th of December of that year, President Daza of Bolivia, ordered the collection by force of the export duties of ten cents per quintal levied by the general Government on nitrate exports. The agent of the Company refused

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* The Growing Power of the Republic of Chile. A.G. Browne. New York, 1884; p. 40.

† See Art. IV of the treaty of 1874.

to pay the tax which then amounted to over $90,000. He was pursued by the police and took refuge in the Chilean Consulate. The military force of Bolivia took possession of the nitrate works and they were advertised for sale by auction on February 14, 1879.

On that day the Chilean Government landed a military force large enough to capture the place and has never withdrawn its authority.

On the 26th of February President Daza, of Bolivia, declared war against Chile and began active preparations to retake Antofagasta and hold her entire littoral.

Perú now found herself compelled to take part in the conflict. In compliance with the secret treaty which had existed with Bolivia since 1873, she began extensive preparations for war. A military force was sent to Iquique, and arms were shipped to Bolivia and her war vessels put in commission. The Chilean Minister at Lima asked the Peruvian Government to formally declare her neutrality but this was of course refused, and the existence of the secret treaty with Bolivia soon became known.

In view of these events President Pinto, of Chile, formally declared war against Perú on the 5th of April, 1879. Thus began one of the most cruel and sanguinary wars of modern times, and it did not terminate until nearly five years after, when the treaty of peace was signed on October 20th, 1883. The Chilean forces were successful in nearly every battle whether on land or sea. Bolivia soon retired from the conflict and Perú was sadly humiliated, her navy destroyed and her richest territory wrested from her.

Bolivia lost all her sea coast and became wholly

an inland country. By the treaty of peace, Perú agreed to cede to Chile in perpetuity the rich nitrate bearing province of Tarapacá and to give Chile possession of Tacna and Arica for ten years, a vote of the inhabitants then to be taken to determine to which country they should belong. The country getting the province it was agreed should pay to the other $10,000,000.* This vote has not yet been taken, however, and Chile still retains possession of the territory.

The effects of this five years' war on our Self-supporting Mission was disastrous in the extreme, and had it not been for the self-sacrificing earnestness of our missionaries would have been its complete overthrow. The country became greatly embarrassed, business enterprises were everywhere crippled; the Government issued large amounts of paper money which was made a legal tender for the payment of all debts whatever the date and terms in which they might have been contracted, according to a law of the 10th of April, 1879.† This *curso forzoso* has been the great millstone about the neck of Chilean prosperity ever since. The effect of this action on the part of the Government was to cause a rapid and permanent decline in the value of the currency and open a field for speculation in exchange.

At the close of the war the paper dollar (*peso*) was worth about 80 cents gold. This depressed condition of the country and depreciated value of the currency made self-support much more difficult and

* The Growing Power of the Republic of Chile, p. 72.

† Authorization on the back of all Government bills.

uncertain. The support which we received during the earlier months of the work was not less than the salaries paid by the Missionary Society. But the contributions for the pastors and receipts for tuitions were now reduced in amount and depreciated in value.

But a still greater calamity befell the Mission in the entire suspension of the work in the region which was the theatre of war. The foreign residents upon whom both our schools and church work depended largely for support, hastily fled to other parts of the coast, or left for their own countries, ere the ports were blockaded. Our men, however, were too heroic to desert the field. Rev. J. P. Gilliland and wife who were on the way out to open fleet work at Mejillones found that the port was blockaded. They stopped at Lima, and afterwards labored at the Lobos Islands until peace returned. Mr. F. Humphrey and wife, who had come to take the place of Mr. A. P. Stowell and wife at Tacna,* went to Santiago and helped to start a school there. Rev. J. W. Collyer and sister, of Iquique, went to Coquimbo and afterwards to Lota. Rev. A. T. Jeffrey and wife, of Antofagasta, went to Valparaíso and took the work among the seamen. Rev. I. H. LaFetra, who had been there for nearly a year, went to Santiago to take up English church work, which had been abandoned nearly a year before by the Episcopal chaplain, Rev. Mr. Quick. Rev. Magnus Smith, of Mollendo, was lying sick with fever when that port was bombarded.

* On the table-land north of the city, one of the hardest fought battles of the war took place on the 26th of May, 1880. The Chilean army here met the combined forces of Peru and Bolivia. So overwhelming was the defeat of the allied armies, that the Bolivian forces retired into the interior and took no further part in the war.

He was carried out of town on his bed, but the excitement and exposure brought on a relapse and a few days later he died there. This event, the saddest in the history of our mission, was but one of many calamities of the war. His sorrow-sticken widow returned to her home. The German work at the south was also so embarrassed by the depressed condition of the country that Rev. C. H. Hoffman and wife returned home and Rev. O. B. Krauser entered upon the seamen's work at Valparaíso, when Mr. Jeffrey and wife were appointed to school work at Concepción. The shipping in the Bay of Valparaíso was so small that support for the chaplain became difficult and later, imposible, and Mr. Krauser gave up the work and made a visit to his native land. His labors in Valparaíso were fruitful in many conversions, but as his congregation was without local habitation no church could be established.*

The work at the four northern stations was entirely broken up by the war but in the meanwhile work had been begun at Santiago, the capital, which proved the most prosperous of all our school work.

The Presbyterian Mission also suspended work at San Felipe and Talca although their missionaries are supported from home.

This survey of the war troubles shows a difficulty in the principle of self-support. Being dependent as this support is on the prosperity of the country, anything seriously affecting that prosperity will un-

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† The accounts of this work are given at length in *Six Years with Bishop Taylor*, by Rev. O. von Barchwitz Krauser, Boston, 1890. Later this Seamen's Mission was taken up by the Presbyterians with help from the Seamen's Friend Society.

favorably affect the work of the Mission, but the same embarrassments may overtake the churches in the home country as has been the case many times, and may extend so far as to affect the contributions to foreign missions supported by the church.

IV

THE TRANSIT AND BUILDING FUND SOCIETY

In January, 1883, Mr. Taylor returned to the coast, and after visiting the work, located for a time at Coquimbo, supplying the pulpit which had been left vacant by the ill-health of Rev. A. T. Jeffrey. He also bought the first piece of property for the Mission. A lot 68×168 feet was secured for $3,000 currency, and during the remainder of the year and early part of 1884, he and Rev. W. T. Robinson, labored with their own hands in the erection of a building, 30 by 68 feet, two stories, frame, for the use of the school which had been started there in 1882. Having been elected lay delegate by the South India Conference to the General Conference of 1884, Mr. Taylor left the coast in April, and has not visited it since.

At that Conference he was elected missionary bishop for Africa, and withdrew all attention to South America. Immediately after the adjournment of the General Conference, Bishop Taylor and some of his friends in New York, who had been most interested in the work of self-supporting missions, organized the Transit and Building Fund Society, for the purpose of better caring for the missions already in operation and the work to be begun in Africa.

Know all men by these presents, That we, Anderson Fowler, Asbury Lowrey, Chauncey Shaffer, William Taylor and Richard Grant, being severally of full age and citizens of the United States, a majority of whom, that is to say, the first three above named, are citizens of the State of New York, being desirous to associate ourselves for missionary purposes, do, by these presents, pursuant to the Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An Act for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable, scientific and missionary societies," passed April 12th, 1848, and the several Acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof, make and sign this certificate in writing for the purpose of constituting ourselves and our associates and successors a body politic and corporate under and by virtue of said act; and we hereby state that the name or title by which the said society shall be known in law is "The Transit and Building Fund Society of Bishop William Taylor's Self-Supporting Missions," and that the particular business and objects of the said society are to provide the ways and means, and to manage, appropriate and apply the same, as follows, namely: to procure a suitable outfit for missionary preachers and teachers, to pay their passage to foreign countries, to pay the traveling expenses of pioneer evangelists in those countries, to build or purchase dwelling houses, school houses, and houses of worship for the use of the missionaries, also to translate the Sacred Scriptures and suitable religious and literary publications into foreign languages, and to print and publish the same; and that the number of Trustees, Directors or Managers to manage the same shall consist of five members, and that the names of the Trustees, Directors or Managers for the first year of its existence are William Taylor, Anderson Fowler, Richard Grant, Asbury Lowrey and Chauncey Shaffer, and the place of business or principal office of the said Association shall be located in the City of New York, in the said State of New York. The funds of this society shall not be used to pay salaries of agents at home, nor of preachers or teachers in foreign countries.

New York, June 27th, 1884.

Under the direction and management of the Committee of this Society the work has made much progress and reached the development which will be narrated in another chapter. The members of this Committee have labored incessantly and contributed with princely offerings for the Mission, and to their devotion, zeal, liberality and encouragement, together with the earnestness, self-sacrifice and fidelity of the men and women in the field, the work has, under the

blessing of God, grown to an importance that well merits the honor and confidence of the church.

The following financial statement is taken from the treasurer's reports:

*July 1, 1884, to Feb. 16, 1885, contrib's,	$16,777 73	
Spent for South America, -		$4,299 31
†Feb. 17, 1885, to July 5, 1886, contrib's,	43,717 38	
Spent for South America,		14,075 21
‡Feb. 6, 1886, to June 10, 1887, contrib's,	66,251 64	
Spent for South America,		11,908 47
§Jan. 11, 1887, to M'ch 24, 1888, contrib's,	25,671 35	
Spent for South America,		8,881 63
‖M'ch 25, 1888, to Oct. 31, 1889, contrib's,	65,990 99	
Spent for South America,		17,565 65
¶Jan. 1, 1891, to Dec. 31, 1891, contrib's,	27,163 97	
Spent for South America,		13,990 35
	$245,563 51	
		$70,720 62
Loan of Mr Fowler for Santiago College,		48,600 00
Total spent for South America,**		$119,320 62

The report for Nov. 1, 1889, to Dec. 31, 1890, is not at hand, and the report from Jan. 1, 1892, to Dec. 31, 1893, has not yet been published, so this report is far from complete, but affords data for understanding the nature and extent of the work of the society.

Valuable property has been secured, which will be reported in another chapter.

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* Report of the treasurer from 1884 to 1885, p. 14.
† From p. 15.
‡ From p. 15.
§ From p. 19.
‖ Report of the treasurer for 1888–1889, p. 29.
¶ Report of the treasurer for 1891, p. 28.

** A considerable part of this amount was spent for Panamá, Peru and Brazil.

V

PROGRESS OF THE WORK

UNDER THE TRANSIT AND BUILDING FUND SOCIETY AND SUPERINTENDENCE OF REV. I. H. LA FETRA, FROM JULY 27, 1884, TO DEC. 31, 1893

IMMEDIATELY after its organization the Transit and Building Fund Society assumed complete direction of the missioary operations in Chile. Mr. LaFetra was in the States from November, 1884, to May, 1885. At a meeting of the Committee held May 7, 1885, the following resolutions were passed:

"First: A motion was adopted making Rev. I. H. LaFetra General Agent of Bishop Taylor's Mission work on the west coast of South America.

"Second: A motion was adopted to appoint Rev. I. H. LaFetra as our attorney for the purchase and transfer to us of all property, real and personal, as we shall from time to time direct, on the west coast of South America." *

1. The war having closed, at the beginning of 1884, Rev. J. P. Gilliland and family removed from Caldera to Iquique to open the English church work which had been suspended nearly five years before. The services on board for seamen were well attended, and a good congregation was soon gathered on shore.

* Letter of Richard Grant, May 8, 1885.

The contributions received among the shipping and from the congregation and interested friends and business houses afforded a good support, and has continued to do so for more than ten years.

2. At Copiapó* Rev. Harry Compton and wife and Mrs. Marietta A. Vasbinder, and Miss Rebecca J. Hammond, (now missionary of the Woman's Foreign Society, in Paraguay,) carried on a small school and Mr. Compton ministered to a small congregation of English residents, among whom an undenominational church organization had been effected. But the support was meagre and uncertain. Some years previous Copiapó had been a flourishing and important city of some 12,000 inhabitants, but with the decay of the extensive copper and silver mining interests, upon which it largely depended, the place lost much of its prosperity and population. The census of 1885 gave to it only 9,916 inhabitants.

3. At Coquimbo the new building for the school, on which Mr. Taylor had labored, was completed and a promising school was under way. Rev. W. T. Robinson and wife, Miss Josephine Corbin, Miss Laura J. Hanlon and Miss Rachel T. Holding were employed. Mr. Robinson also supplied the pulpit of the church among the English people.

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*The valley in which the city is situated was known from the most remote epoch of Chilean history by the name of Copayapú, and through it passed the "*Camino de los Incas*," (the road of the Incas), which these laborious people of Perú had constructed in prehistoric times, to connect their capital, Cuzco, with the rich mineral regions of Chile, from whose people they received tribute in gold and silver.

The railroad from Caldera to Copiapó was opened to traffic on the 4th of July, 1851.

4. At Santiago* the Santiago College† was enjoying one of the most prosperous years it ever had while in rented buildings. The following teachers were employed: Rev. I. H. LaFetra and wife, T. W. LaFetra, J. M. Vincent and wife, Miss Lizzie E. Holding, Miss Rosina A. Kinsman, Miss Edith A. Fawcett and Miss Hannah S. Johnson.

5. At Concepción the "Colegio Americano," under the directorship of Rev. J. M. Spangler, was well patronized and prosperous. Mrs. Spangler and Miss Mary E. Elkins were his assistants. Mr. Spangler also conducted services in English. The Girls' School, under the care of Miss Nettie C. Ogden and Miss Martha Boyce, was having a successful year.

Rev. O. B. Krauser had just returned from the "Fatherland," bringing with him a large number of German colonists, who settled on government lands in the province of Arauco.

In all, there were five ministers preaching to English congregations, two of these wholly supported by their people. There were schools at four places, employing twenty-one mission teachers, making, with Mr. Krauser, twenty-five missionaries in the field. The Mission owned one piece of property, on which about $3,000 gold had been expended, and with a debt of about $2,125 ($3,000 currency).

Such was the condition of the work when it passed into the hands of the Society, and steps were at once

*Santiago was founded by Pedro Valdivia on the 12th of February, 1541, and is much older than any city in the United States It had been in existence nearly sixty years when the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock.

† See chapter VII. of this pamphlet.

taken to increase the missionary force and also to procure suitable property.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY

A At Iquique, on the 4th of February, 1885, a corner lot, 37x126 feet, situated in the very best part of the city, was bought and a building for chapel, parsonage and school erected during the year, and the whole account paid for from appropriations by the Society and contributions in the city.

B At Concepción,* on the 3d of February, 1886, a corner lot, 98x198 feet, one square from the railroad station, and on the principal street of the city, was bought for about $5,000 gold ($10,000 currency) and a building erected for the use of the "Colegio Americano."

C At Coquimbo, on the 18th of March, 1886, a corner property with the two-story house, in which the church service had been held from the first, was

*Dr. Lowrey reported after his visit in 1887: "We have a lot in Concepción in an excellent location, and fronting on the best street in the city. On it we we have erected a building ninety feet by thirty-five for the Boys' School (*Colegio Americano*). ... Concepción is the third city in the realm, having a population of twenty-five thousand. It was formerly the capital of Chile. It is nine miles inland from Talcahuano, its principal sea port." Report of Committee for 1884–88. pp. 5, 6.

Concepción was founded Feb. 23, 1550, by Pedro Valdivia, on the site now occupied by old Concepción or Penco. It was destroyed several times in the colonial period by the Indians, and again completely by an earthquake, May 20, 1751, and when rebuilt the old site was discarded for the one it now occupies. February 20, 1835, it was again reduced to ruins by another earthquake.

Concepción is memorable for the fact that on the 1st of January, 1818, the solemn proclamation of the Independence of Chile was there made. The independence of Chile, however, dates from Sept. 18, 1810, at which time a governing assembly was organized in Santiago.

bought and remodeled for chapel, Sunday School and class rooms and parsonage. The cost was $3,500 gold, ($6,500 currency) and the expense of refitting was about $4,500, ($7,500 currency, some $5,200 of which was subscribed by the people).

D At Santiago, on the 9th of April, 1886, a corner lot, with a part extending back to another street, on one of the chief residence streets of the city, was bought for $18,000, ($35,000 currency) and a building three stories high, 200 feet long, with one wing 132 feet and another 200 feet, was erected, at a cost of about $38,000 ($81,000 currency) for the use of Santiago College.

E In 1888, extensive additions were made to the Coquimbo school property at a cost of $5,500 gold.

F In 1889, a second building, containing chapel, school and dormitory rooms, was erected on the lot belonging to the "Colegio Americano" at Concepción, at a cost of $8,000 gold.

G On January 14, 1892, a part of the Iquique*

*Iquique dates back to the time of the Spanish conquest in the 16th century for its origin. It will be memorable for the first naval battle of the war of the Pacific. On the 21st of May, 1879, two small, wooden Chilean war vessels were blockading this port. The Peruvian monitor *Huáscar* rammed the *Esmeralda*, of which Captain Arturo Prat was commander. He and two of his officers leaped on the deck of the monitor and were shot. The *Independencia* attacked the *Covadonga*, which fled to the south as quickly as possible. The enemy's vessel followed hard after it, and just outside the bay, ran on the rocks and became a total wreck. This disaster turned the tide of war against Perú and gave Chile command of the sea.

Iquique also became the rallying place and seat of operations for the revolutionists of 1891. In 1885 this place had a population of 15,391.

school and chapel property, valued at $4,000 gold, with an addition of $1,500 cash, was traded for a large lot in an excellent location, and a commodious building erected for the school at a cost of $24,000 ($61,364 currency).

On July 4, 1892, a valuable property, in the choicest of locations, was purchased in Concepción for about $13,200 ($35,000 currency), and remodeled for the use of the Concepción College for young ladies, at an expense of about $10,000 ($32,534 currency).*

Some of the property has greatly increased in value since its purchase; three of the lots especially so. The lot of the "Colegio Americano" in Concepción cost $10,000 currency, and is now, aside from buildings, according to estimates made by competent dealers in real estate, worth at least $50,000 currency. This rise has come from the fact that the school is located on the chief business street of the city, and the commerce of Concepción has so greatly increased with the development of the frontier wheat lands that the whole street is needed for business purposes, and several lots have brought such prices.

The lot at Santiago contains 5,000 square meters and cost $7 currency per meter. Recently $40 currency a meter was offered for land on the opposite side of the same square, and the college occupies the side considered the most desirable on account of facing the sun. An estimate of $30 a meter would give a value of $150,000 currency. The valuation placed

*Exchange has fluctuated so greatly since the beginning of the war with Perú and Bolivia that it is not possible to give the gold value of all accounts with exactness, as all accounts for receipts and expenditures are kept in the currency of the country.

upon the lot in a recent appraisement estimated the land value at $125,000. The lot bought for the school at Iquique contains 6,300 square meters. It was the first piece of land sold in a new addition made by the city government to the city, and cost $1.80 a square meter. At a subsequent *auction sale* of the lots surrounding it, but not so favorably located, as the school has the choicest location of the new addition, which is now well built up, land brought from $6.50 to $7.50 a meter. At $7 we have land worth $44,100, which only cost $11,300.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIVE EVANGELISTIC WORK

The growth of the Spanish work of the Mission has been slow, and it has had to meet many and ever-opposing difficulties. Rome surrounds her people with such prejudices that it is not easy to get them to study the Bible or engage in religious conversation or attend services. The people in the humbler walks of life are more easily reached than those in high social positions, but these people are not able financially to support pastors, even when they become interested in evangelical work.

Six months after Rev. Lucius C. Smith reached Copiapó he began preaching in Spanish, and continued to hold services regularly until the beginning of 1883, when he was transferred to the English church work at Santiago. The pastor who followed at Copiapó could not use the Spanish, but services were conducted by some of the brethren of the congregation until that work was given up in 1888. At Santiago, Mr. Smith began Spanish services in a room which he rented for the purpose, but after a few meetings a mob, incited

by the priests and encouraged by the police, broke up the services and burned the seats, Bibles and hymn-books in the public street in a central part of the city. Mr. Smith saved his life by escaping by the interior of the house. He afterwards held services in another part of the city, but without permanent results. As no provision could then be made for supporting Mr. Smith in Spanish work, in which he was most interested, he requested Bishop Harris, who had visited the work the previous year, to transfer him to Mexico. This was done at the beginning of 1884, and the Union Church of which he was pastor passed into the hands of the American Presbyterian Church.

Nothing further was attempted in Spanish until 1888. In that year Rev. J. P. Gilliland, who had been relieved of the English preaching at Iquique by the arrival of Rev. James Benge, began preaching in Spanish at that place, in addition to his school work. In 1890, during Mr. Gilliland's visit to the United States, George D. Coleman, a local preacher, and others, continued the work. Later it passed into the hands of Dr. W. C. Hoover, who, with the aid of Alonzo Walters, an exhorter, and occasional aid from Mr. Gilliland, who had been appointed Presiding Elder, has continued to carry it forward, and at the close of 1893 he gave up all school work to devote his entire time to the Spanish pastorate.

Also in 1888, Richard John, a local preacher of the Coquimbo English church, with the aid of other friends, began Spanish services in that port and at Serena, the capital of the province. The work continued under the care of Mr. John and Rev. Harry Compton until 1890, when Dr. Juan Canut de Bon

was appointed pastor. Dr. Canut continued laboring until 1892, when Mr. Gilliland became pastor at Serena, and Dr. Canut labored at Coquimbo and neighboring towns, spending four months at Huasco. Rev. Harry Compton became pastor in 1892 and continued until the end of 1893.

Much opposition was created by the fanatical Roman church during the first months of Dr. Canut's pastorate* and occasional disturbances occurred during the pastorate of Mr. Compton. It was while here that Mr. Gilliland lost his wife, who had been through thirteen years a devoted and faithful laborer in the work of the Mission.

In 1890, Rev. Alberto J. Vidaurre, a native Chilean of excellent family and fine education, who had been converted while studying his Bible, without conversation with any missionary, and who had labored for a time in the work of the Presbyterian Mission, applied for admission to our work. He organized work at

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* The *Coquimbo* of Serena in its issue of April 29, 1890, said editorially: "On last Friday night the disturbances (of the Protestant service) took alarming proportions, unworthy of a respectable people, and disgraceful to our city. After the services, Dr. Canut, accompanied by his wife and little daughter of tender years, started quietly to return to their own home, situated a few squares distant. As they crossed the open square, a mob of not less than a hundred people assaulted him, crying out in the most indecent words and grossest insults and throwing stones which endangered the life of his wife and child. Dr. Canut was under the necessity of taking refuge in the house of a friend who lives in that place, in order to escape the fury of the mob. But the popular tumult increased like a boisterous wave, and the cries of 'death,' together with the grossest insults still greeted the ears of the evangelical pastor. He then decided to face the mob, and went again into the street to prevent trouble to the owner of the house. The police then came to his assistance and escorted him home, but not without showers of stones falling on them." See *El Coquimbo*, 29 de Abril de 1890.

Valparaíso* and continued there until 1892; but the revolution dispersed his congregation for a time, and as support was difficult to obtain for our Spanish work, he was transferred to the Mission in the Argentine Republic, where he is still laboring with good results. The work at Valparaíso was given up, but several of the members still remain faithful to Methodism.

In 1891, Charles Beutelspacher, who had come to the coast at his own expense, went to Antofagasta,† and while earning his own living by his labor, began preaching services, and during 1892 and 1893 devoted his entire time to church and Bible work.

In 1891 Bible work was begun at Concepción and vicinity, and at the beginning of 1893, Dr. Canut was appointed to Concepción; after some months of diligent searching, a house was secured and services were begun. He also visited neighboring towns, holding services at Angol, Traiguén, Los Ángeles, Victoria and Temuco, and at the first-named place formed a class and received a number of persons on probation.

The chief difficulties encountered have been these:—

1 The inaccessible condition of the great majority of the people on account of their utter igno-

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*Valparaíso was founded in the time of Pedro Valdivia, the conqueror of the country. In a document dated Sept. 3, 1543, he declared it "the port of this country and of the city of Santiago." The word means in Spanish, "Vale of Paradise."

In 1885 it had 104,952 inhabitants.

†By the treaty ratified between Chile and Bolivia on the 24th of November, 1884, all that part of the sea coast belonging to Bolivia and extending back to the *Cordillera* was ceded to Chile. Antofagasta is the principal port, and had a population of 7,588 in 1885. It has now probably 10,000 inhabitants.

rance of the Bible and their hatred of Protestantism.*

2 The determined opposition and occasional open hostility of the priesthood.

3 The difficulty and sometimes impossibility of renting property for preaching places.

4 The heavy expense of carrying on such work.

5 The limited and somewhat uncertain support upon which we can depend to carry on the Spanish evangelistic work.

THE PUBLISHING HOUSE

The importance of the printing press in any undertaking of modern times is too well understood to need argument. In educational and mission work this is especially true and is so acknowledged in the work of all missionary societies. It is quite as impossible to adequately provide for the publishing interests of

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*The following are specimens of the teaching in the Catechism on Protestantism, published under the sanction of the archbishop of Santiago and approved by the Council of Public Instruction as a text book in all the schools of Chile and as a part of all public libraries:

"The word Protestantism signifies the rebellion of haughty men against Jesus Christ, the founder of the Holy Catholic Church. It is nothing more than a human religion, earthly and carnal, and can be extended only by carnal, earthly and human means. It is but a means of introducing into Spanish America irreligion, libertinism, incredulity, communism and socialism. If it should prevail, the continent would become a theatre of bloody, cruel discord, and the blood of her sons would redden town and field. All the institutions of charity and benevolence would disappear. The beautiful buildings which are the pride of our country would be reduced to a heap of rubbish. The most horrible misfortunes would befall our happy soil. In short, it would cause the complete ruin of our nation and the loss of her nationality.

"Society can expect nothing of there *evangelicals* but anarchy, dissolution and despotism. They have employed such tortures against the Catholics that they have surpassed the persecutions of the pagan emperors. The fire and sword, the dungeon, the rack

a mission without a well equipped printing office, as it would be to provide for the literature of the Church at home without the Book Concern.

In 1880, the brother and personal friends of Mr. LaFetra, in Washington, interested themselves in the work and raised $ 567, with which a splendid job press and a small outfit of type and other requisites were purchased and sent to Santiago in 1881. Small additions were made to the outfit from time to time, and with this the circulars, reports, and other things for the schools, and some tracts were printed. In 1889 we began the publication of tracts on a somewhat extensive scale. In 1890 the Committee apropriated $ 3000 to increase the plant, and in 1891 and 1892, a building, 32 × 72 feet and two stories high, for the Publishing House, was erected on that part of the Santiago property which fronts on Moneda street,

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and the gallows have been their weapons, and they have spared neither age nor sex. Their very instinct is to persecute. They circulate falsified Bibles and thousands of well-printed tracts full of Protestant poison. In England religion is a chaos and the bishops are nothing more than so many vile slaves who fatten on the enormous revenues which the government pays.

"These heretics are by their very nature enemies of society and traitors to their country. Flee from them as you would from the small-pox. The very name of Protestantism should fill you with terror. If it does not, you are going directly toward the eternal flames. Hate it with all your heart; abhor it, abominate it as the worst plague that ever rested on humanity. Separate yourselves from those who embrace it: consider them as your most cruel and bloody enemies, though they be your nearest and dearest relatives. The most fervent of their converts are renegade priests, men the most vicious, detestable and vile, the very dregs of society. These apostate Catholics die as unmoved as dogs, or break out in the wildest cries and furious agony of desperation, and go to sure and certain condemnation."

Catolicismo Popular sobre el Protestantismo. Elición Chilena. Santiago, 1858.

and in 1893, the printing work began to take shape as an important factor in our Mission.

At the opening of Santiago College, Mr. Taylor sent out school-books to the value of $539, for which Mr. Anderson Fowler paid. The proceeds of the sale of these books have been carefully set aside as the nucleus of a capital for the book business. As most of the books used in our schools are published in the United States, we require a large supply at the beginning of each school year. The book fund is so small, the interest we have had to pay on borrowed capital, has taken a good share of the profits, so that but small net gains have been made. In 1891 we published the first text book for school use, and in 1893, another, both prepared by the Superintendent.

The Publishing House at Santiago should be made the centre of all the publishing work on the west coast. The facilities of communication; the large field for government and private printing; and the increasing needs for school-books and religious literature, give it special possibilities for meeting the needs of the west coast and for self-support. The present plant is far too limited for the work.

SANTIAGO COLLEGE.
LA EDUCACIÓN ENNOBLECE.
SANTIAGO DE CHILE * FUNDADO EN 1880.

VI

SANTIAGO COLLEGE

SANTIAGO* is one of the most attractive cities of South America. The climate is mild, healthy, delightful. The temperature seldom reaches the freezing point in winter, and as rarely passes 90° in the summer. The latitude is 33°, 26′, 26″, which is about that of Charleston, South Carolina, and San Diego, California. The city is on almost exactly the same parallel as the Cape of Good Hope, in Africa. Its longitude is 70°, 38′, 11″ west of Greenwich, which locates it somewhat to the eastward of Boston, and slightly to the westward of Portland, Maine. The elevation above the sea is a little more than 1,800 feet. Santiago is situated on the eastern side of a broad, fertile plain, which extends from the foot of the Andes to the coast range. The lofty *Cordillera*, with numerous peaks that tower far above the highest summits of the Rocky Mountains, lifts its eternal snows to the clouds on the east, and the lower spurs and ranges complete the circle and shut in the vision on all sides. In winter a wall of snow encircles the

*When the last census was taken the population was 189,332. A considerable increase will doubtless be shown by the next.

plain, but seldom does it whiten the valley. A more delightful location for a city was never chosen.

Santiago is not only the political and ecclesiastical capital of Chile,* but it is the educational, literary, and social center as well. It is the seat of the National University, the only one in Chile, and the residence city of nearly all the wealthy families, land owners and successful miners.

Soon after his arrival in Santiago, Mr. LaFetra began to enlist the interest and coöperation of the English and American residents and influential Chilean gentlemen in plans for the establishment in this city of a school of high grade, based upon the American system of education. Senator Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna, the unsuccessful candidate for the presidency in 1876, and the most popular and voluminous author among Chilean men of letters, was the first to give his endorsement and sign the circular. Hon. Thomas A. Osborn, United States Minister at Santiago, Senator Adolfo Ibañez, former Minister of Chile in Washington, Señor Zenón Freire, Intendant of the province, Señor Alejandro Carrasco Albano, official inter-

* Chile is nominally a republic, but since the revolution of 1891 has a parliamentary form of government. From the capital the whole nation is governed. The members of Congress do not need to be residents of the district they represent, and as they receive no compensation, only men of wealth living at the capital, or near by, can accept election. The prefects (*Intendentes*) of all the provinces and governors of the departments are appointed from Santiago, as are also the customs, army, and navy officers, school teachers, railroad officials, and the representatives in the diplomatic service. The influence felt in Santiago reaches to the utmost bounds of the nation, and what Santiago is the nation must be. Into this heart of the nation and center of influence God has given us easy entrance.

preter of the Minister of Foreign Relatiöns, and others lent their names and influence.

Rev. William A. Wright, director of the school at Concepción, who had been relieved by Rev. A. T. Jeffrey, was expected to take immediate charge of the work of this school, and other teachers were selected at home. On account of the continued illness of Mrs. Wright, who had gone to the States, Mr. Wright also determined to go, and Prof. Fletcher Humphrey, who had been compelled by war troubles to abandon the work at Tacna, was appointed to take direction of the enterprise. On the 11th of September, 1880, Miss Adelaide H. Whitfield, (now Mrs. I. H. LaFetra) former preceptress of Mt. Allison Female College, Miss Lizzie W. Kipp and Miss Rosina A. Kinsman, arrived at Santiago to take part in the work. Although near the close of the school year, which begins the first of March and ends just before Christmas, the classes were opened, October 4th, with seven scholars. Eight more were enrolled before the close of the year.

It was found unadvisable to carry on a mixed school and consequently another house was taken near by, on the same street. On the 1st of March, 1881, the two departments were opened. The enrollment in the school for young ladies reached 56, and in the school for young men, 46, a total of 102.

The patronage of the College has always been from the liberal classes, and has counted among its scholars all the time a number of children of men prominent in affairs of state. The daughters of ministers, congressmen, judges and generals are always in its classes.

At the beginning of 1882 the school for young ladies was moved into a more commodious house on the Alameda, the broad, beautiful avenue which is one of the chief attractions of the city, and the school for young men occupied the building first rented. With good teachers, and as adequate accommodations as could be secured in private property, the schools entered upon an era of growing prosperity, usefulness and influence. Mr. Wright, who returned to take up the work, again retired at the end of 1882, and Mr. LaFetra became the manager. The outlook for the school was excellent, and near the close of 1884 Mr. LaFetra went to the States to try to interest Bishop Taylor and the members of the Transit and Building Fund Society, just organized, in raising funds for a building for the College.

As a result of this visit and further correspondence and influence of other returned missionaries, funds to the amount of $48,600 gold were provided through the liberality of Mr. Anderson Fowler, of New York. This money was not at that time a gift, but a loan, on conditions satisfactory to the Committee.

On the 21st of May, 1886, ground was broken and work begun on the new building. This year brought many reverses to the school. Two cases of small-pox occurred among the young lady boarders, and one of the professors also had the disease; Mrs. LaFetra went to the States to secure furniture and apparatus for the new building; Mr. LaFetra was occupied nearly the whole of the school year in directing the work on the new building. Mr. Vincent, who had come to the coast at his own expense, and had built up an important commercial department in the

school for young men, returned home, and no other competent teacher being available, the department was given up and only small boys received. There was a marked decrease in the attendance, and consequently in the income of both schools.

The new building* was so far completed that the classes were begun in it the 1st of April, 1887, one month later than they should have opened. The school for young men was suspended and a department for boys under twelve years of age opened in the new building. The College again entered upon a new era of prosperity, and, notwithstanding war and pestilence, has had a healthy and continuous growth.

In 1887 the cholera visited the country. On the 30th of October, three cases of the disease occurred in the school; one boarding scholar and two teachers. Little Allie DeBow was taken at six o'clock in the morning and died before noon of the same day. Miss Clara Sears, music teacher, was taken the same day

*Dr. Asbury Lowrey wrote as follows of the College building after his visit to Santiago. See Report of Committee for 1884–8, page 7:

In Santiago we have a large and magnificent school building, located on one of the best streets of the city, and very accessible from all parts. It is doubtful if we have anywhere in the United States a school structure with better appointments than this edifice contains. Rev. I. H LaFetra, being a sort of universal genius, a good scholar, a man of taste, a practical architect, and an indefatigable worker, has produced a monument of beauty and value which is universally admired. Commendable economy and good judgment, too, have been shown in the selection and purchase of the ground, and in the erection and equipment of the institution. It is three stories in height, and contains about one hundred rooms, great and small, besides a large gymnasium detatched from the main building. Many finishing touches remain yet to be applied before the institution is fairly open and in commanding operation.

The ground and buildings when done will cost fifty thousand dollars, and how it was possible to produce so much for so small a sum, it will be interesting to architects and capitalists to know.

and died during the night. Miss Fannie Frelstone, Kindergarten teacher, was taken during the afternoon and through the aid of able physicians who remained during the whole night, she recovered. The classes were almost entirely broken up for the remainder of the year.

On January 7, 1891, the revolution which led to the downfall of the government of President Balmaceda on the 30th of August, began. The work of the school year was somewhat irregular, but the total enrollment showed a slight increase. At the end of 1893, the department for boys was suspended for lack of room, the number of girls in the primary department having increased to such an extent as to occupy all the available accommodation for classes.*

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*Speaking of the College *Las Novedades* of Santiago said editorially: "This favored establishment of education is the best of its class in South America."

La Exposición Norte Americana, published in New York, in an important illustrated article devoted entirely to Santiago College, said: "Among the institutions of learning which have of late acquired high importance in the capital of Chile, the first place has been reached by an American college which is known under the name of EL SANTIAGO COLLEGE, which is perhaps the best equipped and most ably directed of the institutions for the higher education of women in South America. Among the students have been four daughters of the late President Pinto, four grand children of the late President Santa María, four children of the late president Balmaceda, and a long list composed of the daughters of Ministers of State, Presidents of the House of Deputies and Senate, Senators, Deputies, *Intendentes*, Judges of the Supreme Court and other persons of high official and social position."

Financial Exhibit of Santiago College from its founding to the end of 1893

No.	Year	Enrollment	Teachers, time in y'rs	Income	Expense	Home Teachers	Above all Expenses
1	1880	15	1.5	$ 291 —	$ 1908 95	$ 302 —	$ 80 30
2	1881	102	6.2	12,150 —	10,875 95	1,417 —	357 05
3	1882	166	6.4	16,736 75	9,805 45	4,569 50	861 80
4	1883	155	10.	21,128 70	12.841 20	6,638 20	1,149 75
5	1884	205	10.4	25,418 65	14,261 90	7,960 —	2,696 75
6	1885	282	10.1	22,492 90	14,720 —	6,256 25	1,516 65
7	1886	143	9.5	16,362 10	13,844 50	2,109 50	408 10
8	1887	184	7.9	19,306 15	9,628 55	5,215 —	4,462 60
9	1888	204	7.7	25,869 05	13,568 60	5,421 70	6,878 75
10	1889	240	8.5	42,821 40	21,340 40	5,720 —	15,761 —
11	1890	247	8.	35,691 85	22.852 15	5,619 75	7,219 95
12	1891	240	8.6	34,787 85	21,697 —	7,440 —	5,650 85
13	1892	304	9.4	45,899 55	25,167 20	8,760 —	11,972 35
14	1893	309	10.2	53,222 80	27,555 15	9,123 50	16,544 15
		2811	115.	$372,179 —	$220,065 —	$76,552 50	$75,559 60

Note.—The first year left a deficit of $2000 for rent and other expenses. The following year also left a deficit of $500; but the third, fourth and fifth years paid off this account, besides leaving the surplus as stated in the above table.

* These accounts are all in currency.

An analysis of these figures shows some details which are worthy of close attention.

1 The income is derived from tuitions and board. The College has no endowments of any kind, except an alumnæ prize of a few hundred dollars.

2 Included in the expense accounts are all living expenses for teachers, which do not fall short of $500 currency per year for each one. The College also paid rents to private owners for buildings occupied from the beginning of the school until the end of 1886; these rents are included in this account. Besides the regular home teachers, others from the city are constantly employed for special classes. The entire expense account may be given in further details as follows:

Table, household, taxes, &c	$ 103,887 45
Living expenses of home teachers	57,500 —
Rents from 1880 to 1886, inclusive	20,854 —
Insurance on the new building, since 1886	2,750 —
Salaries of special teachers	35,073 55
Total	* $ 220,065 —

3 The total amount provided by the College for the support of missionary teachers is the following:

Salaries	$ 76,552 50
Living Expenses	57,500 —
Total	$134,052 50

The total time given by home teachers to the work is seen to be 115 years. The average support,

* These accounts are all in currency.

including living expenses, has been $1165 per annum for each teacher.

4 The total net income yielded by the College during this time, after the payment of all current expenses and salaries of home teachers, has been $75,-559.60, which has been used for mission purposes as will be seen by the following statement:

Spent for furniture and school apparatus	$ 29,744 75
Spent for finishing and adding to the building	23,971 85
Spent for support of Native Gospel Work	13,547 65
Spent for sundry mission purposes	8,275 35
Total	$ 75,559 60

The purpose in giving these further details of the accounts is to substantiate the statement made in another chapter, that the plan of Self-support as set forth in the Charter of the Transit and Building Fund Society has not been fairly tried in this Mission. According to the provision of that Charter, the following items could and ought to have been paid for by funds from home had the Society possessed the means:

Furniture account	$ 29,744 75
Building account	23,971 85
Rent account	20,854 —
Insurance account	2,750 —
Total	$ 77,320 60

Had this been done as the plan of the work contemplates there would have been available for the increase of salaries of teachers, and direct evangelizing work, $77,320.60, which would have amply provided for adequate compensation for teachers, and made possible a large evangelizing work.

What is here shown as to the lack of means from home for carrying on the work of Santiago College on the plans of self-support as adopted by the Society, has also been true of every other Station in the Mission to a greater or less extent. If the results attained have not been all that were expected, and that we have wished to see, the cause must be sought in the failure to work up to the plan, rather than in the plan itself.

The success which Santiago College, under the providence of God, has had, is very largely due to the ability, devotion, and earnest labors of those who have formed its faculty. The confidence of the mothers who commit the instruction and care of their daughters to the College, has been secured by making as few changes as possible. The personal influence and wide acquaintance of the Preceptress have been an important element in securing patronage.

Prof. T. W. LaFetra,* who has been connected with the work since January, 1883, has given invaluable aid, both in the class-room and in the general management of the College in all departments. On account of the frequent absences of the Superintendent in other parts of the field, he has borne the chief responsibility much of the time, and carefully looked after every interest.

The Department of Liberal Arts has always been under the care of ladies of superior culture and ability. Lizzie E. Holding, Mary F. Lee, Fannie Frelstone, Isabella Keith Macdermott, Mrs. Anna A. Dodd, and

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* Member of the Faculty at the present time.

Lulu M. Hutchins,* (now Mrs. T. W. LaFetra), have successively held the position.

The Primary Department has not been less fortunate in having competent and devoted teachers. Lizzie W. Kipp, Edith A. Fawcett, Alice J. Baldwin, Mrs. Rebecca Compton, Estella Rugg,* have directed the work of these clases.

The Kindergarten has had few changes. It was begun by Rosina A. Kinsman, and for a time passed into the hands of Mary F. Bray and Fannie Frelstone, coming again into the hands of Miss Kinsman,* who has made it very successful.

The Art Department was begun by Mabel E. Curtis, and for a time was under the care of Louise Scofield. It is now very popular, and very large, under the care of Jennie S. Farwell,* who for three years was in charge of the Art Department of Lasell Seminary.

Other competent and zealous teachers have helped to build up the College; among these have been, Hannah S. Johnson, George H. Farwell, J. M. Vincent, Lilian B. Mathewson, Mrs. Sarah P. Webster, Ruth VanDeren,* and others.

* Member of the Faculty at the present time.

VII

EPISCOPAL SUPERINTENDENCE

The first preachers who were sent to this Mission were, by courtesy of the Board of Bishops, admitted on trial in Conference. The most of them were enrolled in the list of the East Maine Annual Conference. The Board of Bishops, however, ruled that men in this field could not be elected to orders nor be under episcopal supervision unless the Mission were in a "region within the control of the Missionary Society." By unanimous request of the Board of Bishops, the General Missionary Committee at its annual meeting in 1878 extended the jurisdiction of the Society so as to include all South America.

To this action Bishop Taylor objected, and the work remained without the pale of the Church; its preachers were dropped from the Conference lists and left without a name or a place in Methodism.

In 1881, Bishop William L. Harris visited the Mission, ordaining eight men who had previously been elected to orders by one Conference or another, under varied circumstances. Bishop Harris reached Valparaíso on the 13th of December, and sailed thence for Talcahuano and the east coast on the 29th. "His tour," said the *Record*, of Valparaíso, "has been one

of examination and inspection, to counsel and confer with the workers."

The report which Bishop Harris gave of the condition and out-look of the Mission was not favorable, but it should be borne in mind that peace had not yet been restored, and the country was suffering under the disastrous effects of the conflict with Perú.

In 1887, Dr. and Mrs. Asbury Lowrey visited the field. The cholera had visited the country in the early part of that year. The ports were all closed to vessels coming from the north, so that Dr. and Mrs. Lowrey and the party of seven missionaries who accompanied them had to come by way of England and the Straits of Magellan.

This visit of Dr. Lowrey contributed greatly to a better understanding of the work on the part of the Committee in New York, and resulted in great good to the Mission.

In 1889, Bishop J. M. Walden made an episcopal tour of South America. He reached Santiago on the 14th of August, and left for Concepción on the 19th. The report which he gave was more hopeful and encouraging than that of Bishop Harris, but his estimate of the self-supporting work was on the whole decidedly unfavorable to the plan.*

The General Conference of 1884 had made such provision, by altering the Discipline, as to authorize

*"The preachers and teachers in this field are as wholly devoted to their work as any missionaries with whom I have ever been permitted to meet, and yet there is no clearer evidence of entire consecration than is found among those maintained wholly or in part by the societies of our church. Nearly if not quite all these workers in Chile are Methodists, and they are loyal in their affection for their church; they are hopeful that their labors are preparing the way for her among the priest-ridden people. Few of

the organization of churches outside the bounds of the Conferences and Missions, and for their attachment to one of the home Conferences as an out-lying Presiding Elder's District. Nothing was done under this provision, however, until after the visit of Bishop Walden. At its session in September, 1890, the Cincinnati Conference admitted the churches of this Mission, and organized the Chile District of that Conference. J. P. Gilliland, who was then in the States, was appointed Presiding Elder, and returned to the field in November. He asked to be relieved of the responsibility, however, at the close of the Conference year of 1892, and I. H. LaFetra was appointed.

The General Conference of 1892 passed an enabling act to form the entire work in South America into one Annual Conference, to be called THE SOUTH AMERICA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

In May, 1893, Bishop John P. Newman visited the Mission officially. He was accompanied by Mrs. Newman and Mrs. Moses of Washington. After a somewhat thorough inspection of the work and conversation with the missionaries, he considered it advisable to organize the Conference as authorized by the enabling act. Accordingly, at the annual meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in the Argentine Republic, at Buenos Ayres, on the 1st of July, 1893, the organization of the new Conference was

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them but that feel disappointed that more direct missionary work has not been practicable, and they wait for some development through which the church may be planted beside their schools." Letter of Bishop Walden in Report of the Transit and Building Fund Society, 1888, p. 36.

It will be seen by reference to the account of the development of the Spanish evangelistic work, p. 41, that Bishop Walden visited the Mission when that work was in its beginning.

effected. There were present only the members of the Argentine Mission. The Chile District of the Cincinnati Conference was transferred wholly to the South America Conference and I. H. LaFetra was reappointed Presiding Elder, with eight preachers under his charge.

The report of the work made by Bishop Newman shows a decided advance on its condition as reported by Bishop Walden four years before. Notwithstanding all the discouraging reports and countless difficulties of the field, the Mission made advance year by year, and the evangelistic work became more prominent and influential.

The sublime faith and noble generosity of the Committee, together with the earnest and self-sacrificing devotion of the men and women in the field, wrought out results worthy of the name of Methodism, and deserve and will ever have her gratitude and honor. That larger results could have been attained with larger means and more missionaries, is very certain, but the work accomplished with the limited means employed will compare favorably with any other mission work of the church.

VIII

THE TRANSFER OF THE MISSION TO THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

On learning of the organization of the South American Conference, of which the Chile Mission became a part, the Committee in New York found it necessary to make a careful study of the probable results of this action on the direction and management of the work. That the administration of the entire South American work under one Annual Conference, with widely different methods of work in the various districts, would bring embarrassments, was most probable. The presiding Bishop at any and every conference, by virtue of his episcopal authority, and acting on his best judgment for the interest of the entire work, would frequently transfer men from one field to another, and then encounter obstacles in the way of different principles of support and convictions of duty on the part of the preachers.

After deliberate consideration the Committee decided to make an offer to transfer the entire work in South America under their management to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At the Annual Meeting of the General Missionary Committee this offer was accepted, subject to the approval of the Board of Managers and the General Conference. The following is the action of the General Missionary Committee, accepting the offer made by the Committee of the Transit and Building Fund Society.

The action of the General Missionary Committee by which the Chile property was received, with Bishop Fowler's explanations.

Mr. President and Brothers:

I come with a matter of great interest to our church and to the friends of missions. It relates to the educational and evangelistic work carried on in Chile by the Transit and Building Fund Society of Self-supporting Missions. On consultation with some of the members of this general mission committee it is thought wise to present the following paper embodying the offer of Messrs. Anderson Fowler and Richard Grant, on behalf of the Transit and Building Fund Society. Also, the action that this committee may consider and take if they see fit.

I will read. "It is known to this committee that there has existed for some years an incorporation known as the Transit and Building Fund Society of Self-supporting Missions. The nature and work of this Society is defined in the following statement taken from its charter. Namely: The particular business and objects of this Society are to provide ways and means and to manage, appropriate and apply the same as follows, Namely:

First: To provide a suitable outfit for missionary preachers and teachers.

Second: To pay their passage to foreign countries.

Third: To pay the traveling expenses of pioneer evangelists in those countries.

Fourth: To build or purchase dwelling houses, school houses and houses of worship for the use of missionaries.

Fifth: Also to translate the Sacred Scriptures and suitable religious and literary publications into foreign languages, and to print and publish the same.

Sixth: The funds of this Society shall not be used to pay salaries of agents at home, nor preachers nor teachers in foreign countries."

Under these provisions of the charter, educational and evangelistic work has been carried forward in Chile and a property amounting to about $200,000 in gold has been accumulated. At present forty-three ministers and teachers from the United States

are at work in this field. This Society, represented by Messrs. Anderson Fowler and Richard Grant, now present the following propositions, namely:

"We offer a transfer of all the mission work and mission property belonging to the above-named Society in Chile to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, free from debt, upon these conditions: that Chile be set apart exclusively for self-supporting mission work, and that the mission work in Chile be carried on and conducted on the plan of self-support as heretofore."

Now, therefore, resolved, that the General Missionary Committee, so far as it has authority, and subject to the authority of the General Conference, accepts for itself the above proposition, and recommends the Missionary Board to accept in like manner the proposition, and to enter upon and prosecute this work on the conditions herein before set forth.

And that we also appropriate $25,000 to the Chile Mission, contingent upon its being given specially for this work, said money to be administered by the Board.

The Missionary Committee adopted the resolution without debate.

Steps were at once taken to effect the transfer of the property to the Society, and to close up all accounts outstanding, in accordance with the offer to pass the work over "free from debt".

This action on the part of the Committee in passing the work over to the Missionary Society has met with general approval by the Missionaries in the field,* and it is believed when once the work is duly adjusted to the new relations and management, it will continue to progress.

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* The Superintendent said in a letter in the *Gospel in All Lands*, of January, 1884;

"That the interest felt by the church in mission work in South America is very much greater than formerly there can be no doubt, and if the time has come when the Methodist church, to which all the work in the mission belongs, and for which it has been built up, deems it wisest to carry it on under one society instead of two, it is not for us who are in the field to block the way The two societies at home must adjust their relations to each other and to the work."

That the transfer of the work to the Missionary Society on the conditions on which it was provisionally accepted, will do away with all difficulties of administration, is far from probable. Indeed, already, at the first session of the Conference, at which members from the different Missions were present, some questions under discussion assumed a sectional phase, which thing, does not promise well for the future.

The following is taken from the statement submitted by the Transit and Building Fund Society:

The General Conference of 1888, as appears by the Journal of said Conference, (pages 364 and 440) adopted the following Preamble and Resolutions:

"*Whereas*, the plan of Self-supporting Mission work which has been inaugurated in South America and Africa by Bishop Taylor has elicited much enthusiasm in the Church, and deserves an opportunity for full development under the fostering care of the whole Church; and

Whereas, it is not desirable to bring this experiment into competition with the established methods of missionary administration which have long existed in the Church, and inasmuch as there is no reason for antagonism between the two methods, if both are conducted under the same authorities; and

Whereas, the Missionary Board and the General Missionary Committee are the only agencies through which the General Conference administers its Mission; and

Whereas, the agencies are sufficiently broad and flexible in their scope and purpose to embrace all departments and methods of missionary work; and

Whereas, the principle of self-support has long been recognized and cultivated in the regular Missions of the Church; therefore

Resolved, 1. That the Missionary Bishop for Africa be, and is hereby authorized to continue his efforts to extend the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, on the plan of Self-supporting Missions.

2. That we direct that all property acquired in the prosecution of the Self-supporting Mission plan be held by and for the Methodist Episcopal Church.

3. That the Missionary Board appoint a Standing Committee on Self-supporting Missions, who shall have the oversight of the Missions on the Self-supporting plan.

4. That missionaries employed and churches organized on the Self-supporting plan shall be entitled to the same rights and be amenable to the discipline of the Church, the same as missionaries and churches in other fields.

5. That Missionary Bishops in charge of Self-supporting Missions be instructed to report annually to the Missionary Board the condition of all Self-supporting Missions, including the number of missionaries, the number of stations, and the number of communicants in each station, and a financial exhibit of the receipts and expenditures.

6. That the Missions in South America be authorized to form an Annual Conference within the next four years, by a vote of two-thirds of its members present and voting, and with the approval of the Bishop having episcopal jurisdiction.

7. That the General Missionary Committee be requested to organize the Portuguese stations in North Brazil into a Mission.

8. That the name of the Liberia Conference be changed to Africa Conference, its boundaries to include the whole of Africa."

That when and so soon as the Bishop having episcopal jurisdiction over Chile under and in pursuance of the general authority conferred by the above Resolution, proceeded to form a Conference in South America, including Chile, it became clearly apparent to the officers and members of the Transit and Building Fund Society that both kinds of mission work could not be carried on successfully in the same country under different authorities. That something must be done by them, and that there were but three courses of action left for them in the premises, whereby they would be able to fulfill the trust duties resting upon them, namely:

1. Comply with the spirit and intent of the resolutions of the General Conference of 1888, and transfer the property in Chile to the Missionary Board, whereby the mission work in Chile could be carried on and conducted on the plan of self-support under the charge and control of the Mission Board and the General Missionary Committee, as the agents of the General Conference; or

2. Carry on the work in Chile as a separate and independent work, not under the supervision or control of the Missionary Board, and not subject in any way to the General Conference of the Church; or

3. Sell and dispose of the property of the Society in Chile, repay the contributors, and withdraw entirely from said country.

Such was the state of the case when Mr. Anderson Fowler and Mr. Richard Grant, representing the Transit and Building Fund Society of Self-supporting Missions, presented to the General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church an offer to transfer all the mission work and mission property in Chile, upon condition that Chile be set apart exclusively for Self-supporting mission work, and that the mission work in Chile be carried on and conducted on the plan of Self-support, as heretofore.

IX

REPORT OF THE PRESIDING ELDER

OF THE CHILE DISTRICT OF THE SOUTH AMERICA ANNUAL CONFERENCE FOR 1893

UNDER the blessing of Almighty God, the Chile District of this new conference has just closed a prosperous year, notwithstanding the political excitement and commercial depression which have seriously affected the peace and prosperity of the nation in which our work is carried on. The Divine Spirit has been shed abroad in a wonderful manner; turning the hearts of the people toward the things which belong to religion, and awakening consciences which have long slept in that careless indifference which is the precursor of spiritual death. Wherever the Gospel has been preached we have found, on the part of many, a readiness to hear and accept the truth. The schools have found large liberty in teaching the Bible to the students, and most cheering and genuine conversions have occurred among the boys and girls who have come to us from homes where they never knew the blessed Word of God, and never heard of salvation through faith in Christ. We give most sincere and

heartfelt thanks to God who hath bestowed upon us and our work so many tokens of His mercy and grace.

THE CHURCH WORK

The work in the churches has been prosecuted with all the vigor our force of workers could put into it. The English churches have continued to support their pastors and have contributed something towards the maintenance of the Spanish work. There have been some conversions and additions to the membership of these churches. The largest English community, that of Valparaíso, possessed two important churches, St. Paul's Episcopal and the Union Church, before Methodist work was begun in Chile, and we have not thought best to undertake English work there. Santiago has but a small English community, and the field is occupied by the Union Church, which is in the hands of the American Presbyterian Mission. Our English work is confined chiefly to Iquique, Coquimbo and the neighboring port of Guayacán, and the city of Concepción. Besides these churches we have English Sunday Schools at Santiago and Serena.

The present year has been one of marked advance all along the line, in Spanish work.

The church work at Iquique, which was placed in the hands of Rev. J. P. Gilliland, and afterwards taken up by Dr. W. C. Hoover, with the assistance of two exhorters, has been extended into the Pampas, where services are now being regularly held. We have already over 100 members and probationers in the Pampas. At Huara, where the largest number are gathered, they are so anxious to have regular services that they have collected, among themselves and their friends,

over $4,000 (*pesos*), for the erection of a church. This is the first Protestant chapel ever built in Chile wholly by the gifts of the people. It is nearing completion, and will be ready for dedication early in April. Dr. Thomas B. Wood, Presiding Elder of the Perú District, is expected to be present.

At the beginning of the year, Dr. J. B. Canut was changed from Serena to Concepción, to open Spanish work. For several years the American Presbyterian Mission has maintained a church there, but we deemed it necessary for the conservation of the fruits of our religious work in the schools, and to reach the neighboring towns in the frontier, to make that the center of a vigorous church work. Great difficulty was encountered in securing a suitable place for worship. After six months of constant effort, we obtained a house in a fairly good locality, by advancing $1000 on the rent. In the meanwhile, numbers of tracts had been distributed, and much private visiting done. The work has had a healthy growth from the beginning. Some remarkable conversions have taken place, and we are pleased to recommend for admission on trial, our brother Indalecio Romero, who is a part of the precious fruits of this year's labor. He has for some months been most diligent in pursuing his studies. He has so arranged his business interests that he will have no care whatever, and goes into the work at his own expense, asking nothing for salary.

A numerous aboriginal population is also still living beyond the frontier line, and offers a most inviting field for Christian labor. It was my privilege in the early part of the year, when in Concepción, to receive a visit from one of the most powerful and influential

caciques (chiefs) of the Lake Llanquihue region. He was greatly interested in the words of gospel truth spoken to him through his interpreter. I gave him copies of the Bible in Spanish, a copy of our hymn book, and a collection of tracts. He promised to have the Bible taught to the young people of his tribe, by the interpreter, and besought us to send a teacher of religion to them. That he faithfully kept his promise, we have no doubt. Rumors came to us that these tribes were preparing for rebellion, for they were holding secret meetings; the true object of which, however, was to hear the words of the sacred Book, which they had to keep hidden from the Jesuits. At Nueva Imperial, Dr. Canut recently had conference with other chiefs of important and numerous tribes in that section, and found them most eager to receive teachers of this new religion.

During the year we received 344 members on probation, and 61 into full connection; leaving us at the the end of the year with 157 members, and 330 probationers, making a total of 487, a large part of whom have been gathered during the year. It has been our constant aim to receive none on probation who do not have a fairly good idea of what the Christian life is, and who do not manifest an earnest desire to become true followers of the Lord Jesus. We try to keep all the probationers under careful and constant instruction, that they may grow in grace and in the knowledge of Christ. Many conversions have occurred. Most of those who have been received into full membership during the year were converts of this year, but among the probationers are many equally clear in their experience. It has been a blessed work, and has filled our

hearts to overflowing with joy and gladness. It is of too recent growth to be compared with the older work within the bounds of this Mission conference, but is a foretaste of what great things God will do for us, when we can put more men into the field. May God speed the day.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS

It has been our constant effort to gather the probationers and children of the congregations into Sunday Schools, for the study of the Bible. The interest awakened in this work is most encouraging. Hard-laboring men have learned to read, that they might for themselves search out the blessed truths of the Gospel of the Son of God. The eagerness with which even those who could but slowly spell the words have tried to learn the lessons, and the constancy of their attendance, have been more sure evidence of the deep purpose of heart of which these new students of the Bible are possessed. We have felt greatly the lack of a suitable series of lessons, selected with a view to meeting the needs of people who have had no instruction in the Bible, and also of adequate lesson helps.

The total enrollment for the year was, 60 officers and teachers and 616 scholars, making a total of 676 employed in the study of the Word of God. The average attendance has been a little over 400. Besides the regularly organized Sunday Schools which report these figures, we have other week-night classes for Bible study, making a much larger total of persons who have been under regular instruction in the Word of God. Out of this work have come some of our most genuine and hopeful conversions.

THE SCHOOLS

By far the larger part of our missionary force has been engaged in the schools. To a large extent these are made the basis of our evangelistic work and its support. The plan of the west coast Mission, which up to the present has been entirely independent of the General Missionary Society, differs in some respects very widely from the methods employed in other parts of the conference. There has never for a moment been a thought of rivalry with any other work of the church; nor has there been any feeling among our workers that the methods we have employed were better or more successful than other methods.

We believe the schools are so powerful a factor in the work of evangelization, that there is great gain in the prominence we have given them in our work. If it is found necessary for Methodism to establish her great universities and scores of colleges and seminaries of high grade for the education of her youth in a country like the United States, where other Protestant schools are numerous, it is vastly more important that Methodism should have her schools in adequate numbers and grade, to meet all the requirements for the education of the youth we wish to preserve to our church, or win to her teachings, in such lands as this, where, if we do not make such provision, they must obtain their education in shools, where both the instruction and the personal influence of teachers and associates constantly tend to lead them into their old beliefs and accustomed habits and lives.

The enrollment during the past year in our regular schools reached 820, while that in other schools

more or less under our direction and doing the same kind of work, will bring the total number up to 1,000. No day passes that religious instruction is not given to these scholars in some form; and the boarders are under more constant religious instruction and help than students in the colleges of our church at home. A number of conversions have taken place among our scholars, and out of them we are raising up workers to proclaim the gospel.

The income of these schools is not only sufficient for their own support, but they yield a surplus for use in direct evangelistic work. We have found in the Chile district that most of the Spanish congregations that we gather are not able financially to support their pastors. Means must be provided to supplement the contributions of the people. Having no appropriations from the home church to provide for this support, we make our schools do all they can. The fundamental idea of the Mission is, to invest the contributions of the home church in suitable buildings for schools and chapels, make these schools support a large corps of missionary teachers, who constantly teach Christ, gain access to homes otherwise closed, and develop at the same time a source of income which shall support workers in the churches.

The total income of our schools during the past year amounted to 107,640.16 *pesos*. About one-half of this is required to pay the running expenses of the schools and the supply teachers we employ for special classes. One-half the remainder is required for the salaries and maintenance of our missionary teachers, leaving about one-fourth, year by year, to be expended in the development of the gospel work or

increase of the school facilities. We thus have in the schools now in operation twenty-five missionary teachers, whose labors produce an income adequate to their own support and an additional amount which supports the preachers engaged in the Spanish work.

THE PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT

We have become convinced by experience, that the printing-press is a powerful aid in the gospel work. Multitudes who could not be gathered into the preaching places can be reached by tracts These precious little pages are passed from hand to hand and read and re-read. Many have been the incidents which have come to our knowledge of the light of truth having reached hearts through this means. We care little for controversial tracts, or tracts that ridicule or disparage Romanism. We believe the inherent power of simple truth is mighty to drive out error and fill the heart too full for sin to remain. We endeavor to be judicious in the distribution of tracts, but try to place them in the hands of all who can be reached. Our Press turned out thirty-six different tracts of from 5,000 to 20,000 copies of each, making a total of 262,730 tracts with 2,588,120 pages. The total cost was 2,590 *pesos*, or, at the rate of forty pages for one cent gold. The printing office not only paid its way, but left a profit of 1,555 *pesos*, 500 of which was passed to the account of the gospel work and the remainder appropriated to increase the stock of the office, which is yet very far from being equal to the needs of the work. We also publish 2,000 8-page copies of our monthly temperance paper, La Cinta Azul.

TEMPERANCE WORK

The curse of drink is so terrible in the country, and so destructive of everything noble and true in the heart and life and home, in society, industry and government, that we feel impelled to constant and vigorous effort against the use of intoxicants in every form. Our probationers are urged to give up at once all habits of drink, and none are received into full connection until we are persuaded that they have entirely left off the use of liquor. We include in our list of tracts some that are especially prepared for the temperance work. Out of the temperance work which we have started have grown other societies, and the influence extends. Important temperance legislation has been enacted and information gathered.

THE INDUSTRIAL HOME

At Santiago we have founded an Orphans' Industrial Home, under the direction of Brother and Sister Powell. God has blessed them in their noble labors, and they are training and educating boys and girls who will come forth nobly fitted for the work of the Lord. This worthy undertaking has been greatly hindered in its growth from lack of funds.

X

ESTIMATE OF THE WORK

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT

After giving this brief and imperfect survey of the work in Chile from its founding, it hath seemed good unto me, having had understanding of these things from the first, to record my sincere and candid estimate of the principle of self-support as it has operated in the history of this Mission.

By what means the Master received his support after he began his public ministry, we are not clearly told. The women ministered unto him, and Judas carried the purse containing the common fund. When the disciples were sent out, two by two, to announce that the kingdom of God was at hand, they were commanded to take neither purse nor scrip. Paul obtained his support wholly or in part, by means of his own labor as tent-maker. The apostolic church had at first all things in common.

The method of support adopted by Mr. Taylor in the South India work was such as is common in our own country. The resident Christians and new converts gave of their means to sustain the pastor who labored for them. The plan in the African work, inaugurated after Mr. Taylor was made Bishop for

Africa, is very largely that of manual labor, tilling the soil. In Brazil the support comes chiefly from private teaching. In Chile the plan has been:

1. To obtain all contributions possible from those who can be interested in the church services.

2. To establish schools which shall, while supporting the teachers, afford them opportunity to give Christian education and Christian training to youth under their care.

3. To invest large means in school property which shall provide ample and convenient accommodations for the schools, thus putting them on a safe and permanent basis, and at the same time make them yield a rental income which can be used for more direct gospel work.

The first of these is the ideal method of support for the church of Christ, and that to which all the churches which do not favor state aid are striving to bring their congregations, in both the home land and foreign fields. It is doubtful, however, if ever a congregation was gathered from wholly non-Christian or heathen people, which from the first sustained the pastor by voluntary offerings. Following a revival, in a Christian land, where the people have been trained in Christian benevolence and Christian doctrine, such a church has often been organized. But in non-Christian lands such revivals do not take place except after long years of Christian training and education in the essentials of the gospel. During these years the preacher or Christian teacher must invariably receive all or a large part of his support from other sources than the contributions of the people.

Methodism owes much of its growth and power in the world to the labors of local preachers, who, earning their living by their daily toil, or business, give freely of their time and strength to preach the gospel.

Our second source of support, from our school work, is a kind of local preacher missionary work, which makes all the labor missionary labor. Christian teachers, men and women, enter the school-room, and have before them all day and five days in a week, their congregation of precious souls. This congregation does not consist of those who have had Christian training from their youth, and need only to be awakened by earnest pleading to immediate repentance. It is composed of young and tender characters in the formative period of life, children who will be the men and women, fathers and mothers, statesmen and leaders of society, in the near future, and who will grow up without evangelical training if the home influence and ordinary school are their only educators, and be wholly indifferent to the appeals of the preacher.

The value of Protestant schools* in a Catholic country cannot well be over-estimated. Education means emancipation from Rome. The progress of the age is away from the medieval church. The downfall of Rome as the dominant power in government and society in Chile is certain. The people are turning

*Bishop Thoburn says in a recent letter: "It has every year become more evident that a very important part of our foreign mission work will be educational. Friends of missions in America can hardly realize how rapidly our Christian schools improve in such lands as India and China. In a single generation some of these schools place themselves fully abreast of schools of similar grade in the United States. Every year the educational standard rises higher." Christian Advocate, Aug. 2, 1894.

away from Catholicism. They have grown tired of its mockery and superstitions.

The third and most important part of this whole plan of the Chile Mission is, whether or not school work can be not only self-supporting, but so much more than self-supporting that it can contribute to direct evangelistic work. Or, in other words, whether it can be made self-supporting without buildings free of rent. The investment in school property has been made with the distinct understanding that the schools should pay rent for their buildings. These investments were not primarily intended as an appropriation to the educational work, but rather for the gospel work.

Bishop Walden, when here, asked: In what does the method of support for the gospel work in this Mission differ from that in other missions, if the rent of school buildings, or, in other words, the interest on money from home is used for that support? As far as the church work is concerned there is little difference, except that we are able to say to our congregations, as I said to the new congregation at Angol, where they have fitted up their chapel at large expense, every dollar of which came from their own offerings: We have not a dollar from any other country for the support of the men who preach in Chile. Their support comes entirely from the field, and every society should learn as soon as possible to support its pastor. We said the same thing to the congregation at Huara, which has built its own church wholly without aid from abroad or from mission funds, and at once it provided for the support of its pastor.

But there is a vast difference between investing $20,000 in bonds or business at home, and sending the interest money out to support a missionary, and investing the same money in school property *here*, where it will give the same rent or interest for the support of a missionary, and at the same time enable us to found a Christian school which will give employment and support to four missionary teachers, who will also contribute much to the gospel work in both labor and influence.

Has the experience in Chile justified the belief that schools can be made to pay a rent for their buildings and support their teachers? And if so, to what extent can such work be successfully organized? The difficulties of the situation have not been kept from the knowledge of the Committee of the Transit and Building Fund Society. On the contrary, they have frequently been placed before them.*

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*In a communication which detailed the embarrassments of the work it was said: "Education has ever been the child of the church and of benevolence. To reverse that long history and make a college the parent of church work and evangelization, is too daring to be the work of sober-mindedness, it sometimes seems to me. I do not wonder that the men of the church are incredulous, and look on with doubt and distrust, and even amazement that it is attempted." Letter of the Superintendent, June 24, 1891.

"To me the schools seem to be an absolute necessity; so important indeed that little can be done without them by any method or by any society. But for their highest influence they should have all their income for their own maintenance and development. The educational work is a department by itself, and a powerful factor in the evangelization of the country.

"It must be evident, as I have said to you several times in the last four or five years, that school work cannot be counted on very largely to support church work. Indeed, if it can itself be made self-supporting and meet the needs as they grow, even with buildings free of rent, it will be far more than our church schools do at home." Letter of the Superintendent, Sept. 22, 1891.

The Superintendent of the Mission has not been over-confident of making the schools pay rents for their buildings. There are important considerations, however, to be borne in mind in judging of the financial success or failure of the educational work.

1. The first years of a school are the most difficult. It has to make its way against other schools which have been established for years, and have their friends, patrons and reputation. Just now, after fourteen years, we are beginning to have the children of the first scholars educated in our schools, and every year there will be more. It was nine years before we had the first graduating class, but every year the number of our graduates increases, and through our alumna associations, reading courses, and other means, their interest in the schools is maintained.

2. A new school in any community must present superior advantages if it expects patronage. It must offer lower rates of tuition, or advanced methods of instruction, more modern facilities, or other attractions. Lower tuitions we could not give. On the contrary, we have had to maintain prices far above those of the convent and Jesuit schools. Our means for providing maps, globes, charts, and other school apparatus, have been so limited that the schools have not been able to present such advantages of this kind as they ought to have done. To command patronage against all the competition of other schools and machinations of priesthood and Jesuitism, we must have our schools far in advance of all others, and keep them there by continual improvements in methods and outfit.

3. For lack of funds from home, we have had to draw on our earnings for the greater part of our school apparatus and furniture; to the extent of not less than *thirty thousand dollars gold.* We have had to draw on the same source for insurance on our buildings, repairs, improvements and additions, to the extent of not less than *twenty-five thousand dollars gold,* and we have paid in the course of these years not less than *twenty-five thousand dollars gold* for rents of buildings not owned by the Society.

4. Let it be remembered, also, that the condition of the country has been such, from the very founding of the Mission, as to make support much more difficult than it would otherwise have been. For nearly five years the calamities of a foreign war were on the country. Paper money became the only circulating medium, and at once depreciation set in. The country was recovering from the effects of this war, when, unfortunately, the revolution came upon us. A state of revolution is the normal condition of some of these South American nations, but not of Chile. From 1857 to 1891 she had not seen the semblance of internal armed opposition to her authorities. Her government was honestly and patriotically administered, and her commerce, mining and agricultural industries were developing continually.

From the gold standard, which was the legal tender until 1878, the currency has depreciated until the paper dollar is to-day worth only 23 cents gold. The difficulties of carrying on a large school, with twenty teachers and an average of a hundred pupils and teachers to board, with money worth only 25 cents to

the dollar, can scarcely be realized until it is tried. Tuition rates have been raised from time to time, but not to such an extent as to make good the half of the fall in the value of the money in which they are paid. A bill is in force to resume specie payment, July 1, 1896, at 50 cents to the dollar. The government is accumulating funds for that purpose, and better times are in prospect.

It was not until 1890 that we were able to set apart even one man for exclusively Spanish preaching. We had but one school property before 1887, and the rent paid by the school which occupied it, was used to pay off the debt on the lot and make additions to the building. The rents of our other four school buildings have very largely been required to pay interest on debts, make additions to the buildings which were too small to meet the needs, or pay for furniture and apparatus.*

The financial report of the Spanish work shows the following expenditures.

1888	$ 410 70	currency.
1889	1,730 40	"
1890	4,656 70	"
1891	9,585 90	"
1892	11,234 30	"
1893	18,966 60	"
Total	$46,584 60	"

The growth of the Spanish church work has been most encouraging, and the outlook is exceedingly hopeful. The year 1893 was the best we have ever had, as the expenditure also was the largest. The

*See Report of Santiago College, p. 57.

membership in the native churches was more than doubled.

So long as the missionaries felt that they were laboring in a field outside the territory of the Missionary Society, and thus accomplishing a work which would not otherwise be done, they bore their many privations uncomplainingly and gladly. When they came up to Conference, at the expense of about all they could save during the year, and heard of the labors and sacrifices of others, they thanked God fervently and returned with new courage to their labors. They were united in heart and spirit and sacrifice. We cannot expect the same unity of feeling and devotion now, for we form a part of a Conference where larger means of support are provided and no greater labors are demanded. The transfers to other missions in the Conference, already made or desired, indicate that those who come to this work do not feel especially committed to the principle of self-support.

While the success of this Mission has not been all that could be wished, it has laid a good foundation for Methodism in Chile, and the Church owes a debt of gratitude to Bishop Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Asbury Lowrey, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Grant and Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Fowler, who, by their disinterested labors and princely offerings, have made possible this experiment of self-support.

CONCLUSIONS

The history of the Mission warrants these conclusions:—

1. If relieved of the necessity of paying for insurance, repairs and improvements on their buildings

and additions to their apparatus and furniture, as may be required, the schools at present in operation can continue to support their teachers and contribute to the fund for gospel work an amount equal to five per cent. on the investments in their property, except under special misfortune or calamity; and other such schools can be started in Chile.

2. With the increasing contributions in the field, and the rents of school buildings, if chapels and parsonages, with furnishings, are provided, traveling expenses met and rents paid until chapels are built, a large and growing church work can be carried forward to the glory of God and the salvation of souls.

3. These means are not adequate to the evangelization of the country at the early date it should be accomplished. Of this we are constantly reminded by the ceaseless and urgent calls for more laborers which come to us from every part of the field. Nor are the means provided for the other mission fields, under other forms of work, adequate for their needs.

4. This Mission is doing, and can continue to do, a work for Christ and Methodism which is worthy of commendation and approval, and which the Church cannot afford to forego, if she has really and in earnest taken in hand the bringing of this continent of nations, that sleeps in the darkness of error and superstition, to the knowledge of the simple gospel as preached by the apostles and the primitive church.

5. The greater part of the money invested in Mission property here, has been given on the understanding that the work would be carried forward on

the principles of self-support laid down in the charter of the Transit and Building Fund Society, and the gift of the property and transfer of the work to the control of the Missionary Society has been accepted on these conditions. The Church should make no modifications in these plans, except as necessity may demand.

6. The General Missionary Committee should make adequate provision from the regular funds of the Society, and not by conditional appropriations, for all the expenses of the Mission, which may be paid with funds from home without violating the conditions of the transfer.

7. The appropriation to this work for some years to come should not be less than $25,000 a year, one-fifth of the amount for current incidental expenses, and the remainder for permanent investment in new property, additions and improvements on present buildings and for apparatus and furniture.

8. The enlargement of the work in Chile is of the highest importance to the evangelization of South America,* and it would be great injustice to the Mission and untold loss to the work of Christ in this continent for the Missionary Society, now charged with the management of this field, to embarrass the work by failing to do the utmost the principles of the work permit to be done.

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*Those who care to study the influence of Chile in South American affairs, should read "The Growing Power of the Republic of Chile," by Albert G. Browne, Jun'r., published by the American Geographical Society, New York, 1884, and "A History of Chile," by Anson Uriel Handcock, Chicago, 1894.

9. The very short average term of service given by missionaries in this field is unmistakable evidence that the demands on strength and energy have been far too great, and that the work of the Mission cannot be successfully carried on in the future unless the Church makes more ample provision for the work than has been possible heretofore. The salaries now paid, when reduced to gold basis, are altogether too small, and will scarcely provide for the necessary personal expenses of the teachers.